"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers in the afternoon, probably fair at night, cooler, northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 78⅝; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7¾.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday worked rapidly on the Tariff bill, disposing of the wool, silk, and tobacco schedules, and so completing its first survey of the bill. The next thing in order will be to go over the bill a second time, taking up matters that were passed on going over the bill the first time. These matters include questions relating to hides, gloves, coal, tea, beer, and the internal revenue features of the bill.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—A garden party and a dinner were given to the foreign naval officers at Portsmouth last night in anticipation of the naval review to-day. The Queen, at Windsor, witnessed 1,000 Eton boys in a torchlight manoeuvre. The Lord Mayor of London entertained the foreign Princes and envoys at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday. The Marquis of Lansdowne gave a banquet, and the Duke of Westminster a ball in the evening. William Lewis Winans, an American, and Alice Lingard, the actress, are dead in London. The German Emperor has closed the session of the Reichstag. Dr. Depew predicts that an arbitration treaty will be signed before the close of McKinley's Administration. The Anglo-Egyptian expedition will start for Berber in August and for Khartoum, the Khalifa's base of supplies, in February. Russia has refused to join in Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii, but is said to regard it as a dangerous precedent.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A peculiar use of the word "it" in commitment papers led to the discharge of a prisoner yesterday from the Queens County jail.

Another riot was feared at Key West last night over the attempt to lynch Sylvanus Johnson, a negro confined in the jail. State and Federal troops have been asked for to preserve order.

Over forty pounds of gun cotton were found in the Russian Jewish synagogue in Pike Street yesterday. The building was burned three years ago, and several explosions, it is said, occurred then. Detectives have been put to work on the case.

Capt. Chapman, who is in command of the "Tenderloin" Police Precinct, talked yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding arrests of women found in the streets at night. He says he is obeying his orders, and that newspaper attacks upon him will not deter him from so doing.

Page 2.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, addressed 6,000 men last night on the way to conduct the campaign. He predicted a sure victory and that the Democrats who voted for McKinley will support the local Republican ticket.

The Democratic conferrees of the Greater New York met at the Hoffman House last night and agreed upon a basis of representation in the City Convention. A committee was appointed to arrange for the convention. The meeting, over which John C Sheehan presided, was open and harmonious.

Page 3.

President McKinley yesterday nominated Irving B. Dudley of California to be Minister to Peru.

The Seventh Regiment will break camp at Peekskill this morning and arrive here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Coroner's jury in the investigation of the death of Isaac Hoffman of San Francisco returned a verdict of murder by some person unknown to the jury.

The Pan-American Exposition Company, to conduct in 1899, at Cayuga Island, in the Niagara River, an exposition to illustrate the material progress of the New World, has filed its articles of incorporation at Albany.

Action was deferred in the matter of the widening of Ann Street, the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday postponing the matter till January. This disposition was made after strong protests by property owners against the proposed improvement.

The second trial speed test of the torpedo boat Admiral Foote was made off the Maryland coast. Owing to a defective exhaust pipe, one man was killed and another badly injured in the fireroom. The Foote made the required time, with thirty seconds to spare.

Judge Advocate General Lieber of the army has submitted a report to Secretary Alger on the Hudson River bridge case. He holds that all plans, specifications, &c., should be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval before work shall be begun on the bridge; but that the action of the Secretary may be directed only so far as navigation is concerned.

Page 4.

Jacob Squanza of Union Hill emptied his revolver last night by firing it off. One bullet glanced from a post and wounded Frank A. Bolling.

J. J. McCafferty's Kitefoot won the Foam Stakes yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, several of the best two-year-olds of the year being in the race against her.

Barkeeper William Kirchhausen, disregarding advice, yesterday jumped from a moving train at Manhattan Crossing, Brooklyn. He stumbled, and the car wheels crushed his feet.

Page 5.

Accommodations on the Christian Endeavor special train for their San Francisco convention have all been taken, and large parties will leave this city on Monday and Wednesday next.

Joseph J. O'Donohue died yesterday afternoon at his home, in East Sixty-ninth Street. He was a leading merchant, and had for years the distinction of being the oldest member of Tammany.

The American Volunteers yesterday began work on the unregenerate of Coney Island. Next week various bands will hold services in front of the concert halls. Detachments from the Salvation Army are also to be sent down, and rival meetings will be the order.

Page 9.

After long litigation, it has been decided that Lewis M. Hornthal must pay $52,873 to the receiver for Weis Brothers. He was formerly a special partner of that firm, and drew out $52,243 when it had become insolvent.

Page 11.

Policeman Wendlestorf of Whitestone, whose skull was fractured on Thursday by the negro whom he was trying to arrest, died last night.

Page 12.

Tea dealers and agents yesterday indorsed the proposition to levy a tariff on tea, claiming it will benefit the entire country.

Arverne-by-the-Sea yesterday sold $113,000 of gold bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, which brought from 105½ to 105⅝, and Greater New York is expected to pay them.

William Aragall, who was taken from the steamship Finance last week suffering from yellow fever, died at the Swinburne Island Hospital yesterday. The Finance's passengers who have been under observation at Hoffman Island were released.

The taking of testimony in the trial of the American Tobacco Company Directors was finished yesterday, and the case is to go to the jury Monday. Most of the testimony for the defense offered by Messrs. Choate and Fuller was ruled out by Judge Fitzgerald.

The Music Teachers Convention was continued yesterday at the Grand Central Palace. Mrs. Theodore Sutro, President of the Woman's Department, delivered an address on Woman's Work in Music." In the afternoon a conference on music in college and university was held, at which papers were read by a number of well-known men.

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KEY WEST FEARS A RIOT

More Trouble Expected over the Attempt to Lynch Sylvanus Johnson.

AUTHORITIES ASK FOR TROOPS

There May Be Bloodshed Between White Citizens Bent on Lynching and Negroes Guarding the Jail —The Victim Said to be Dying.

KEY WEST, June 25.—There is every indication to-night that the town is on the eve of another riot, as the result of the attempt to lynch Sylvanus Johnson, the negro assailant of Mrs. Margaret Atwell yesterday.

The situation between the whites and blacks continues to be strained.

This city was completely at the mercy of an infuriated negro mob last night. They surrounded the Court House and jail, which contained the local military armory. The mob would not allow the company to go to the armory. The mob openly threatened to kill any white man who should go to the jail.

About 11 o'clock last night, William Gardner, a white man, was sitting in front of the Court House, when several of the negro mob approached him and ordered him to move on. He arose to obey, and as soon as his back was turned there rang out the crack of a number of rifles, and Gardener received a mortal wound, from which he died two hours later. The whites are inclined to avenge Gardener's death, and another attempt to lynch Johnson is expected to be made to-night. A serious conflict between the whites and blacks is feared.

Sheriff Knight wired the Governor, asking aid to quell the riot, which was expected to-night. He requested the Governor to order out the local militia, and requested the Secretary of War at Washington to order out the National troops, if needed, to protect lives and property.

The Sheriff also summoned a posse of forty determined men to help him. Serious trouble is expected if a repetition of last night's doings is attempted. Sylvanus Johnson is still in jail. Mrs. Atwell is reported to be dying.

An attack was made on Col. Pendleton by the negroes, but he and his friends repulsed them. Pendleton is the man who called to have the negro lynched in the courtroom yesterday.

FLORIDA ASKS FEDERAL AID.

Governor Appeals to the President to Prevent a Race War at Key West.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—This afternoon the Governor of Florida telegraphed President McKinley that a riot was threatened at Key West, and asked him, in view of the distance of Key West from the mainland, and the difficulty in getting State troops to the scene of trouble in time to be of any avail, to instruct the commander of the Federal troops there to act. The President replied to the Governor, citing the law in the case, and asking for particulars. Secretary Alger has telegraphed to the commandant of the post at Key West asking for telegraphic advices giving the exact situation.

LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Negro Murderer Hanged by a Mob of Farmers—A Preacher Flogged.

JACKSON, Miss., June 25.—A negro named John Moses, who killed farmer John Strong near Crystal Springs, Miss., a few days ago, and who was arrested at that place yesterday, and confined in jail, was hanged by a mob there at 9:50 o'clock this morning.

The negro had been guarded by 100 men since yesterday, and two calls for troops from this place had been sent, but owing to the absence of Gov. McLaurin and the fact that it was impossible to establish communication with Lieut. Gov. Jones, who is at his home in Woodville, the troops did not start for the scene until this morning. The troops were stopped as they were boarding the train by the receipt of news that the lynching had already taken place.

The lynching party consisted of 200 or 300 men, mostly farmers. Moses was taken from the jail, and with a rope around his neck, was dragged through the streets to a tree near the railroad and hanged. He was dead or nearly so when the place of hanging was reached.

After hanging Moses to the tree, some of the mob made a move to shoot him. The leader declared that it should not be done, as justice had triumphed, and that was all that was wanted.

The mob then started to search for a negro preacher, who had sworn that the murderer had spent the day on which Mr. Strong was killed at his house, and that he knew Moses was not the guilty person. For this deliberate lie, the mob caught him and gave him an unmerciful whipping. Then the mob dispersed.

Gov. McLaurin of Mississippi was interviewed yesterday just as he was boarding the train at Jersey City for his home. The Governor said he had not heard of the lynching at Crystal Springs. He said that he left the State in charge of Lieut. Gov. Jones, and, although he might not be at the Capitol, the Lieutenant Governor was certainly within the limits of the State. He could not understand the statement that the troops were unable to be moved, and said that, as far as he was concerned, he had no explanation to make.

BANDITS IN COLORADO.

Men in a Saloon at Ouray Robbed of All Their Money.

OURAY, Col., June 25.—This morning about 2 o'clock "Ore" James and another outlaw entered Chase's saloon, on one of the principal streets of the town, and, after taking a drink, pulled their revolvers and ordered the crowd to hold up their hands. The order was quickly obeyed, and while one of the robbers covered the crowd the other leisurely relieved those present of their cash. Several gambling games are run in the saloons, and the banks were closed out. Keeping their guns on the crowd the robbers backed out of the rear door, mounted horses, and escaped to the mountains. The amount of money secured is estimated at from $400 to $1,000.

LIGHTNING KILLS IN GEORGIA.

Mayor's Daughter and Several Men Among the Victims.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—Lightning played havoc with lives and property in Georgia yesterday. The daughter of the Mayor of Powder Springs, a popular Summer resort in this State, Miss Hattie Scott, was killed by a bolt yesterday evening, and at the same place a powerful thrashing machine was torn to pieces by the fluid, its operators dangerously injured, and the draught oxen killed.

At Carrollton, the centre of the stock raising industry in the State, James Downs, Jr., and Samuel Connie, both white, were killed by lightning, the bolt tearing their clothes and discoloring their features. At Milner, in the northern portion of the State, a bolt struck on Mr. J. A. Farley's farm, and killed Samuel Lawrence, a colored farmhand, badly burned another man, and injured Mr. Farley's son.

The College Race Extra of the Evening Post was out ahead of all the other papers.—Adv.

GUN COTTON IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Detectives Employed to Find Who Stored It There—The Building Was Burned Three Years Ago.

While Moses Scherdnyck of 49 Eldridge Street, who acts as janitor and officiating rabbi of the Russian-Jewish Synagogue Ansche Minsk, at 47 and 49 Pike Street, was sweeping out the synagogue at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, he discovered six bundles of gun cotton under a bench. Upon further investigation, he found a barrel containing about forty pounds of the same material in a second-floor rear room, which is used for the children's meetings. The rabbi immediately notified the President of the synagogue, Louis Hotoff of 49 Canal Street, who reported the matter to the police.

The gun cotton was taken to the police station, whence it was shortly afterward removed to the Bureau of Combustibles by order of Inspector Murray.

The synagogue building is owned by Morris Levy, a clothing manufacturer of 47 East Broadway. When seen at his residence, 327 East Fifty-seventh Street, late last evening, he said: "The affair is a great puzzle to me. The door of the synagogue is well secured, and the keys are always in possession of the rabbi. Even the janitor of the building, Abraham Tongrusa, who is in my employ, has no key to the synagogue rooms.

"I don't know what the idea was, but it is probable that some one put it there for future use elsewhere. The synagogue had not been swept out for a month prior to yesterday, and it may have been hidden there for several weeks.

"The building was mysteriously burned down three years ago," he continued, "and several explosions took place, proving it to be of incendiary origin.

"I do not know of any enemies that I have made, and none of my employes is striking. I have offered a reward of $300 to Detectives Mooney, Carney, and McCarthy, if they succeed in discovering the owner of the explosive material.

"My building is mortgaged for $47,000, and the mortgagees have it insured for $30,000. It is valued at $90,000."

The building is seven stories high, with a basement, and is filled with sweat shops. At night it is cared for by the two janitors, and neither one offers any explanation how the gun cotton could have been carried into the synagogue. The synagogue is open daily from 6 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M., but the service is sparsely attended on all except special holidays and the Jewish Sabbath eve. A large crowd was present last night, and the members of the congregation were indignant at the outrage upon their sanctuary.

STEEL WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

Amalgamated Association's Demands on Illinois Steel Company Refused—Trouble May Involve 20,000 Men.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—A strike among the Amalgamated Association men employed at the Bay View, South Chicago, Hammond, Chicago, and Joliet mills of the Illinois Steel Company will be inaugurated next Thursday morning unless that company abandons its present position of refusing to sign the new scale recently adopted by the representatives of the Amalgamated Association while in session at Detroit. It is also believed the strike will extend to Minneapolis and Superior, and perhaps become general throughout the country, and involve over 20,000 men.

Although the new scale was presented to Superintendent Reis of the Bay View Works, that official refused to accept it, as has been customary in previous years, pending a final settlement of the question through a conference between the representatives of the steel companies and the Amalgamated Association, and the Chicago and Milwaukee representatives of the Illinois Steel Company have said the new scale is not satisfactory to them, and have intimated that it will not be accepted.

Officers of the Amalgamated Association at Bay View say there is no other alternative left them than to refuse to go to work next Thursday morning unless the new scale is signed by that time, as the rules of their organization on this question are imperative.

MAY SUPPRESS LABOR REPORTS.

In Regard to Gas and Street Monopolies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 25.—It is reported that an attempt has been made to suppress in the next annual report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics certain reports of the gas and street monopolies in Chicago.

George A. Schilleng, ex-Secretary of the bureau, said to-day: "I do not know what the intentions of Gov. Tanner are on the subject. It is true I have frequently been told by friends of the present administration will not, if they can help themselves, print a report hostile to the street-car or gas-trust interests.

"It is not true, however, as stated in the dispatches, that this report was finished and filed with the State Printer early in Gov. Tanner's administration. If it is true that the present administration will prevent the publication of the biennial report on mere trivial grounds I hope that some means will be found by which this publication may be accomplished notwithstanding."

ARMOUR TO BUILD IN OMAHA.

Packing Establishment to Cost $1,000,000 Will Be Erected.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The telegraphic report from South Omaha that Armour & Co. are about to erect an immense packing plant in that city is confirmed by P. D. Armour.

Mr. Armour says the plant will be completed in a few months, and will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. It will cover nineteen acres of ground and be the largest plant in the city. It is expected to equal in size the Chicago establishment, and will employ 2,000 men when working full time.

PIERS IN CHICAGO RIVER.

Federal Engineers Consider Them a Hindrance to Navigation.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Federal engineers believe the centre pier bridges in the Chicago River are a hindrance to navigation. Gen. Wilson, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, will next Monday inspect the main stream of the river from Fullerton Avenue on the north to Bridgeport on the south, and will endeavor to devise some means of relieving navigation.

It is probable that it will be decided to remove all centre piers or else to straighten the river banks in order to do away with abrupt curves. Either plan to be carried out will require the outlay of large sums of money.

NEW JAPANESE OCEAN LINES.

One to Run to New York and Another to San Francisco.

TACOMA, Washington, June 25.—The Directors of the Oriental Steamship Company of Japan held a meeting at Tokio late in May and decided to establish new steamship lines to New York and San Francisco. This action was taken on advice of President Azano, who spent some time in this country last Summer. The present prospects are that steamers will be started to New York early next year.

When final arrangements are made the new steamers will be ordered in England. This line will touch at Brazil, and as Japan and Brazil have recently concluded a treaty it is intended to carry Japanese emigrants to that country. Three steamers for the San Francisco line have been ordered.

Gardiner (Me.) Firm Assigns.

GARDINER, Me., June 25.—The well-known lumber firm of H. W. Jewett & Co. has assigned to A. M. Spear for $72,000. The concern employs sixty-five men and had a monthly pay rool of about $3,000. While no definite statement as to the assets has been made, it is believed they will amount to about $20,000.

FATAL TEST OF THE FOOTE

One Man Killed and Another Badly Injured by Escaping Steam Off Maryland.

HER TRIAL BARELY A SUCCESS

The Torpedo Boat Forged Ahead for Half an Hour with No One in Her Fireroom—Engineers Stuck to Their Posts.

ANNAPOLIS, June 25.—The crew of the torpedo boat Admiral Foote presented a pitiable appearance when the vessel arrived at the Naval Academy this afternoon from the second test of the Foote's ability to come up to the Government's requirement of twenty-four and a half knots, (twenty-seven miles,) sustained for two hours.

One man was lying on her deck dead, one was seriously injured, and everybody connected with the fireroom was blear-eyed and reddened and panting for the fresh air.

Not a syllable beyond the fact that heat had overcome the two men in the fireroom was uttered by the officers in charge. But the true story leaked out after the Foote left here for Baltimore. It seems that a defective exhaust pipe let out the steam in such heavy quantities that John Waddell of New York, an oiler on the ship, was killed outright, and A. A. Winship, the first assistant engineer, was seriously injured, and others of the crew were more or less scalded about the eyes.

Surgeon George E. H. Harmon was summoned to the assistance of the injured, and Mr. Winship was finally removed to the United States ship Santee.

The Foote left Annapolis this morning with the Naval Board, composed of Commodore George Dewey, Commander C. H. Davis, Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker, Lieut. Sargent, and Assistant Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscomb. The ship proceeded to the mouth of the Patuxent River, and took her course from James's Point to a mark twenty-four and a half knots away, and to return—forty-nine knots in all, and a total of fifty-four miles. This she was required to make in two hours.

The fire was hot, and the steam must be at 250 pounds in the boiler. The heat and pressure were intense.

The accident occurred when the Foote was on the down course. Everybody had to leave the fireroom, but the engineers stuck to their posts. It was the last test, for the ship had failed on the first, and, in spite of the accident, she kept on. For more than half an hour the vessel forged ahead with no one in her fireroom.

But the Foote stood the test, making the fifty-four miles in thirty seconds less than the required time. Had not been for the accident, it is said, the Foote would have made much better time.

TRACTION DEAL IN CHICAGO.

Big Consolidation Alleged—Development of the General Electric Railway Backed by Morgan & Co.

CHICAGO, June 25.—It is reported the traction lines of Chicago are about to be consolidated under the name of the Chicago Traction Company. The sponsors of the plan are J. P. Morgan, Charles T. Yerkes, P. A. B. Widener, and W. L. Elkins.

Wednesday afternoon the Supreme Court quashed the quo warranto proceedings brought against the General Electric Railway by former Attorney General Maloney, thus leaving the franchise of the General Electric flawless. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Elkins and Widener were elected Directors of the West Chicago cable line. The Chicago City Railway, it seems, has refused to sanction the deal, and simultaneous with this announcement there comes information from New York to the effect that the banking house of Morgan & Co. is prepared to furnish funds with which to build the General Electric Railway.

Lucius Clarke, one of the promoters of the line, said to-day: "We shall begin work next month."

Negotiations are pending between the General Electric Road and the Old Consolidated Elevated by which the former company is to obtain an elevated entrance into the heart of the city and a connection with the Union Loop and Van Buren Street.

Representatives of the two street transportation interests have come within $20,000 of an agreement for the sale of the controlling interest of the consolidated company to the General Electric, thus insuring the above-stated right of way.

In addition to this the General Electric is said to be making plans for buying the Calumet Electric Road through the National Bank of Illinois complications. The intention is to make connections with the Calumet Electric Line at Sixty-third Street, at least, and to run through trains into the city, and as far north as Lake Street over the Union Loop. In this way there would be a through electric line from Pullman and other outlying suburbs to the south of Chicago nearly to the river.

LANING'S OHIO RESOLUTION.

Proposal for a Constitutional Convention on Regular Ballots Invalid.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—Senator Laning's resolution to submit to the electors as a separate proposition to be printed upon the Australian ballot this Fall, the question whether a convention shall be called to revise the Constitution, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court to-day in special session.

It is the contention of those who objected to the proposition that it was in effect legislation in that it sought to appropriate per diem compensation and other expenses, and that it provided a method of voting which would have made every vote cast for every ticker count in favor of the Constitutional Convention.

PENSIONER BARS THE FLAG.

Hotel Proprietor at St. John Has It Removed on Jubilee Day.

BOSTON, June 25.—An American citizen sojourning in St. John, N. B., sends an account of an affair, which, if correctly reported, will arouse indignation. It appears that the wife of United States Consul Derby, who lives at the Hotel Victoria, loaned the clerk of the hotel her small American flag to eke out the jubilee decorations of the structure.

James MacCormack, the lessee of the hotel, who is said to be a United States pensioner, forbade its use, insisting in peremptory tones that the flag must come down. The affair is kept as quiet as possible, for the people generally are ashamed of it.

TO GET $100,000 BACK PAY.

Chicago Court Decides in Favor of Elevated Railroad Hands.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The engineers, firemen, and conductors of the elevated railroad, if the master's report is confirmed, will receive a hundred thousand dollars back pay. Employes of the Alley "L" entered into contracts with the company in January, '93, whereby they were to work eight hours a day, their salaries to be increased according to a certain scale. In October, at the expiration of the first six months, the company posted a bulletin announcing that no increase would be made, and thereafter a day's labor would consist of ten instead of eight hours.

Employes were requested to surrender their contracts. This was done in some instances, but a majority of the workmen retained them. Suits were filed and to-day Perry Hull, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court, decided in favor of the employes.

Certified Milk.

The milk used in the Green Mountain *certified* condensed milk is from choice dairy cows that have been inspected by the surgeon of the Vermont Dairy Commission and pronounced free from disease. This is the only certified brand of condensed milk on the market.—Adv.

CAPT. CHAPMAN'S ARRESTS

He Explains His Action with Regard to Women in the Streets at Night.

HE HAS MADE NO NEW RULE

Simply Obeying Orders to Keep Streets Clear of Objectionable Persons—Will Obey Them Until They Are Revoked—Lacasse Case.

Criticisms on his official conduct apparently do not affect Police Captain Chapman, in charge of the "Tenderloin" Police Precinct. He says he is doing what he has been ordered to do, and until directed to desist will continue in the same line.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES the Captain yesterday stated his position as follows: "The attacks on me for my course in arresting women in the street were at first a surprise to me, and then a matter of wonder. I could not at first see why, after a year of precisely the same thing, it should suddenly develop that I was committing a series of outrages. Why did not the attack begin sooner? I have made no new rule, started no new practice.

"I was placed in command of this precinct one year ago, on July 8. I knew the precinct, its reputation, and the character of many of the people that infest part of it. It is known all over the country and condemned by every good man and woman. My orders were explicit. They were to break up the haunts of vice, and to rid the streets of objectionable persons. These were not new orders. I was told plainly that theories as to the best way of dealing with the evil were not for me to decide; implicit obedience was required of me.

"My duty was plain, and I started in to do it. Night after night my detectives, Caddell, Welch, and Walters, and other men in plain clothes made arrests for violations of the law in the street. Some of the women were fined, some sent to the workhouse, and some discharged. This action drove the army of women from this precinct, and for a time a decent citizen could walk on Broadway and the side streets without being approached.

"Many of the women went out of the precinct, while others continued here, but acted in a very subdued way. But that did not last long. Their spies (and it would surprise you to learn how thoroughly they work in combination) speedily got to recognize all my men, and by guarding every corner, made all their efforts fruitless. The women could walk the street in perfect freedom, relying upon the good offices of the spy to warn them when danger was nigh.

The Evil Increases Again.

"Then Capt. Schmittberger, whose precinct adjoins mine on the north, cleared his district, and in the precinct to the south the same thing was done. The whole army was back on my hands again. Complaints began to pour in from all quarters, streets were overrun, and things were becoming generally demoralized. The revival of notorious resorts, such as the Newmarket and the Bijou Café, attracted many new people, and at first I thought to mitigate the evil by publishing those places. But here I received a set-back, and despite what I considered the best evidence, arrested men were acquitted or else the law's delays makes that method a very slow one.

"Meanwhile there was added to my force a number of young men who were unknown to the vicious men and women in my precinct. These I detailed in plain clothes to take the place of men with whom all were acquainted. Their duty, though perhaps distasteful, is necessary, and has been done by every policeman at one time or other. They were told of the many complaints and instructed to go ahead.

Cautions to the Policemen.

"But before permitting them to leave the station house I cautioned them earnestly. The law is plain, and I told them not to make mistakes, for they should remember their own mothers and sisters or wives, and reflect what their feelings would be if any one should arrest them on such a charge. My men went out with those orders, and, although they have made many arrests, it is my firm conviction that not one innocent woman has been arrested.

"For the court end of the arrests I have nothing to say. The responsibility of the police ends when an honest officer who made the arrest testifies to the violation of the law. It is for some one else to judge. But this I do say, that this criminal class is as sharp as any other, and it is as hard to get corroborating witnesses to the street evil as it is to get them to a sandbag attack or any highway robbery.

"Despite the vicious attacks made upon me, my work, I know, is bearing fruit. In Broadway last night their number was lessened very perceptibly, and gentlemen who attended Daly's Theatre, for instance, were not required to run a gantlet. These arrests will continue, too, in the same line just so long as the orders are in effect, and nobody but my superiors can stop me. How have the attacks made upon me affected my work? Well, they have given every woman the cue to follow when she is arrested, and the manner of all of them now is alike. They scream on the street, they weep in the police station, and then they faint in court. They know this will insure them a column of defense in the papers, and they all try it.

The Lacasse Affair.

"As to the Lacasse episode last Friday night that is easily told. I have been receiving complaints for the last six months that the house at 122 West Twenty-sixth Street was both a gambling place and a place where liquors were illegally sold. Not one complaint, mind you, but scores. Last Winter, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Deuel, I arrested the proprietor and he was tried in the Court of General Sessions on both charges. The jury disagreed.

"No sooner was Lacasse free than the complaints began anew. The wives of ten French waiters have complained to me that their husbands spent their money and got drunk there. The officer on post reported the house as disorderly, and men that have played cards and drank there corroborated him. Accompanied by Detective Welch last Friday night, I went to the place to investigate. I rang the doorbell, and when a man came to the door he saw me and ran into the back part of the house. I rushed down into the area and found that door locked also. As I looked through the windows, however, I could see the shadows of many men, scurrying about, and heard the noise of overturning chairs and tables. Near me was a half-opened window, and as I made for that a fully dressed woman came up to it and endeavored to close it. I prevented her from doing that, and she ran toward the rear of the house, shouting something in French. I climbed through the window and followed her, and entered the room where cards had been played. I could tell that by the scattered cards on the floor. There were a number of men in the room, and in the corners and closets were boxes of beer and demijohns of whisky.

"In the backyard of the house there were about twenty men, some endeavoring to hide, while others were scaling the fence. Here, too, were more scattered cards and more evidence of drinking. The woman who had tried to close the window had in the meantime got into a bed and pretended to sleep. In my investigation of the house I saw her there, and it was that that is responsible for the 'latest exploit of the Czar,' I suppose."

In concluding, Capt. Chapman said: "Attack me as they will, I intend to obey orders."

A Sexton Charged with Manslaughter.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 25.—Scotland Jordan, twenty-seven years old, a wealthy colored man, who is sexton of the Grace Baptist Chapel, was arrested to-night for manslaughter. Robert Hughes, nineteen years old, a driver, attempted to cross some property owned by Jordan in spite of the latter's warning not to do so. Jordan threw a brick, which struck Hughes in the head and knocked him unconscious from his wagon. Hughes died to-night.

SUGAR STORED IN CAMDEN.

City Authorities May Make a Reassessment of the Segal Refinery Containing 50,000 Barrels.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 25.—The Sugar Trust has brought grist to Camden's mill. Several weeks ago the trust began moving to the big Segal refinery in this city barrels and barrels of sugar from refineries elsewhere, which were in operation making up sugar as fast as possible to make room for the raw material being imported. The Camden refinery, built to fight the trust, but swallowed up by it before a pound of steam had been generated in its immense boilers, has never been in operation at all.

The sugar came largely from the Philadelphia refineries. The work still goes on, and some 50,000 barrels of refined sugar are now stored in this city. The City Assessors are just about completing the work of assessing property. They have assessed the refinery buildings, said to have cost $3,000,000, at $500,000. When this was made no sugar had been stored there. City Counsel Morgan now advises the Assessors that they have the power to return and assess the sugar, and may enter the buildings to ascertain its value. The Assessors think $500,000 could be added as the valuation of this sugar. This would give Camden a neat little addition to the Treasury. Trouble is expected if the Assessors attempt to enter the building.

CORNER IN CASH WHEAT.

Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis Said to be in Control of More than Half the Visible Supply.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—It was freely asserted about the Chamber of Commerce to-day that C. A. Pillsbury has under his control about all the cash wheat in the visible supply of the United States. It should, however, be understood that there are some long lines of wheat held in Chicago, St. Louis, and Duluth, but not enough to prevent the preceding statement from being true.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 20,673,000 bushels, the lightest amount at this time of year for some years. Half or more of the entire visible supply is held by Minneapolis elevators, and Mr. Pillsbury is claimed to have bought for delivery on the last day of this month all the outstanding July options, which in a few days will be delivered by the elevators to him or at least under his immediate control.

JUDGE COULD NOT DEFINE "IT."

Consequently a Prisoner Was Discharged from the Queens County Jail.

The wording of a sentence led to the discharge of a prisoner from the Queens County jail, in Long Island City, yesterday.

Justice of the Peace E. H. Wheeler of Rockville Centre had sent Thomas Mickerson to jail on May 28 for assault "for a term not to exceed four months or up until it was paid." In making the application for his release, Lawyer Merrill asked the court what was meant by the part of the sentence reading "or up until it was paid." He held the papers were irregularly drawn, and asked what "it" was. The court could not tell, and ordered the release of Nickerson.

LEAPED INTO NIAGARA FALLS.

Unknown Man Writes a Note at the Prospect House Before the Deed.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 25.—Shortly after noon to-day a man, apparently about fifty years of age, shabbily dressed in a brown suit, and wearing a soft brown hat, walked into a saloon near Reservation Park and asked for a piece of paper on which to write a note.

After writing the note the man walked directly to Prospect Point, overlooking the falls. He handed the note to a woman. She refused to take it, and threw it on the ground. The man then mounted the stonework at the brink of the falls, and jumped over. The note reads as follows: "God bless all on earth, and have mercy on my soul." There is no clue as to the identity of the suicide.

THE "ASTOR TRAMP" DEAD.

James Garvey Dies in the Matteawan State Asylum.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., June 25.—James Garvey, known as the "Astor tramp," died suddenly at the Matteawan State Asylum this afternoon, aged thirty-four years. Garvey was sentenced to the asylum two years ago for entering the Fifth Avenue residence of Mrs. William Astor.

Garvey won his notoriety on the night of Nov. 17, 1894, when Mrs. Astor's laundress heard some one snoring in one of the rooms. A policeman was called, and he and several members of the family knocked at the door, but the snoring continued. The door was then burst in, and Garvey was found tucked comfortably in bed, and his clothes, which he had considerately taken off, were hung on a chair.

He appeared surprised, or feigned to be, when asked how he had got there, and replied that he had mistaken it for his own bed, he having lodged at a lodging house at 98 Bowery the night before.

Garvey was locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station, and later he was tried for unlawfully entering the house with criminal intent. The jury failed to convict him on those charges, and a new trial was given him. On May 15, 1895, he was adjudged insane, and Recorder Goff sentenced him to the Insane Asylum for Criminals at Matteawan.

The Marblehead at Marblehead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 25. — The United States cruiser Marblehead dropped anchor in this harbor shortly after noon to-day. She has come here to give the citizens of the town, from which she is named, an opportunity to inspect her.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from the north of Lake Ontario to New Brunswick. The area of high pressure has moved from Western Manitoba to Minnesota. The pressure is high on the Gulf and Middle Pacific coast. Rain has fallen east of the Mississippi River, on the Lower Missouri Valley, in the middle slope, and on the Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the Lower Missouri Valley, in the Southwest, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	56	66	70
6 A. M.	56	67	71
9 A. M.	58	72	76
12 M.	61	82	84
4 P. M.	60	86	86
6 P. M.	60	85	85
9 P. M.	59	79	80
12 P. M.	60	75	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78⅝
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1896	59
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

Read The Municipal Record and Advertiser. For sale on all news stands.—Adv.

VICTORY FOR CORNELL

Her 'Varsity Crew Beats Yale and Harvard in the Race at Poughkeepsie.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

Ignominious Defeat of the English Methods of Training in Yesterday's Race.

YALE FINISHES SECOND AND HARVARD LAST.

The Weather and Water Conditions Were Perfect, but Last Year's Record Was Not Equaled—A Vast Throng Witnessed the Contest

CORNELL, first; time, 20:34.
YALE, second; time, 20:44.
HARVARD, third; time, 21:00.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—Cornell's 'Varsity crew won the college boat race this afternoon, finishing three lengths ahead of Yale. Yale was seven lengths ahead of Harvard. The times were: Cornell, 20:34; Yale, 20:44; Harvard, 21:00.

It would be hard to find a happier lot than the inhabitants of this town to-night. Every one is pleased because Cornell has beaten Yale, and every one is celebrating the victory. The happiest men to be found in the town are the members of the Cornell crew. But they cannot celebrate, because they have to row against the crews of Columbia and Pennsylvania next Friday.

Probably the happiest and proudest man of all is Charles E. Courtney, the coach and trainer of the successful Cornell boys. His style of rowing has proved superior to that of "Bob" Cook, the almost invincible Yale coach, and R. C. Lehmann, the Englishman who came over here to teach the Harvard boys how to row. Courtney smiles to-night. He is modest and simply says: "We know a little about rowing at Ithaca."

A Bitter Pill for Yale.

The victory was a very decisive one, and the proud Yale men are as blue as their colors. To have been beaten by Harvard would not have been so bitter as to have to meekly follow the Cornell crew over the line.

It was a glorious day for a boat race. The Hudson was as smooth as a billiard table, and as green as the baize. A slight breeze from the northwest fanned the sightseers a little, but the sun was boiling hot, and there was not a cloud in the sky to give any shade. Under such conditions and with a good tide running with the boats, it is rather remarkable that no record was beaten.

The whole country was en fête, and business was suspended everywhere except at such places as were patronized by the thousands of visitors who began to arrive with the first trains in the morning. Several specials were run north and south on the Central and West

get in position. The rowers were all stripped to the waist, and their brown backs, arms, and shoulders, tanned by long exposure to the weather, fairly glistened in the hot sun's rays.

There was just a little ripple on the water, caused by the light wind as it came around Crum Elbow. Just astern of the racing shells was the Helvetia, with Referee Meikelham, a famous oarsman in his day, standing in the bow ready to send the eights off to victory or defeat.

On the banks of the Hudson were groups of sightseers congregated to see the start of the race, and on the train were the 4,000 shouting friends of the contestants, who incessantly waved flags and bunting. The noise was so great that the referee could not hear the replies of the coxswains to the question, "Are you ready?" and, turning his big megaphone toward the shore, he shouted, "This race will not be started until there is silence."

The effect was magical. The noise died away, and seemed to intensify the excitement. Then Referee Meikelham called to each crew, "Are you ready?" Cornell answered "Yes," but the Yale and Harvard oars were not in position. The coxswains shouted back "No." There was a short wait, and the twenty-four men at the oars straightened their arms, bent their backs, and the twenty-four oars were stretched out in the water ready to snap their shells toward the finishing line. The referee again asked each coxswain if he were ready, and each one answering "Yes," he shouted "Go," and snapped the pistol.

Harvard Gets Away First.

As if worked by an electric current from the pistol, Harvard's eight caught the water first, and with a few quick strokes the nose of her shell showed in front. Yale's crew was second, and Cornell last. A mighty roar went up from the train, all the college cries intermingling into one. The train started, and the race was fairly on.

After a few quick strokes each crew settled down, Harvard and Yale to a long, slow pull, and Cornell to a shorter and quicker stroke. The Harvard crowd on the train was a happy one, but their happiness was of short duration. The Yale boat gradually drew up, and at the half mile the shell of the sons of Eli showed a little in front of Harvard, with Cornell last.

Cornell Takes the Lead.

Then the Ithacans spurted, and in the next half mile drew up and passed the leaders, and with one quarter of the race rowed led by half a length. Harvard was now second and Yale third. Then a change came. The Harvard men appeared to tire. Their stroke grew shorter and lacked snap, and the boat seemed dead, while Yale improved. Yale's men had been a little ragged in the first mile, and now they seemed to settle down.

The Cornell crew in the meantime kept right on. The men pulled together like one piece of well-oiled machinery, and at every stroke the shell shot ahead, so that at the mile and a half Cornell led by a length and a half, and Yale was a quarter of a length in front of Harvard.

The only difference in the next mile was that Harvard fell further and further behind, and Yale, by occasional spurting, was just able to hold Cornell. The Ithacans were still rowing beautifully, and so far had not been pushed.

Cornell Has the Race Won.

The big bridge was now near at hand, and the crowds on the bank grew larger. Cornell colors waved everywhere, but all the cheering had not the slightest effect on the leaders. Yale was still second at the bridge, two lengths behind Cornell, and Harvard was a length and a half behind Yale. Their shell seemed weighted down, and there was no strength to their stroke.

The train ran quickly by the ferry and other houses and highland, and in a minute or two the boats were lost sight of. When sighted again they had reached the yachts, and cheers rang out from both sides of the river. Guns boomed from the yachts as the shells sped by, and the leaders in the Cornell boat received just as warm a welcome from the Yale and Harvard yachts as from their own friends.

The finishing line was in sight and Cornell's men were still rowing like machines, and had not varied their stroke from the start. Yale a half mile from the finish made a spurt, but it was too late. The stroke lacked power, and Cornell continued to draw ahead. Harvard, too, although hopelessly out of the race, spurted, but there was no life in their boat, and they dropped further and further behind.

Cornell Wins by Three Lengths.

Cornell shot past the Judges' a winner by three lengths. Yale was next, seven lengths in front of Harvard. Then there was cheering again and whistles on the excursion steamers tooted and guns were fired.

The Cornell crew acted as though they had only had a practice spin. Without changing their stroke they kept on for another half mile, and then got in their launch and went home to receive the congratulations of their friends.

Harvard's stroke, E. A. Boardman, keeled over in the shell, and Coxswain Hurdekoper and D. M. Goodrich, at No. 7, threw water on him. He soon revived. The Yale and Harvard crews went back to their quarters in their launches.

As soon as the race was over the yachts and excursion steamers got up their anchors and left for home. Special trains left, too, and by sundown the town was almost deserted, except by the Cornell boys, who celebrated the victory in a quiet way—quiet for a college crowd.

"Bob" Cook Had Nothing to Say.

"Bob" Cook left as soon as the race was lost for Yale. He declined to express any opinion. R. C. Lehmann spoke in his usual frank manner. He congratulated Coach Courtney on the Cornell boys, and said they had rowed a good race. Speaking of Harvard, Mr. Lehmann said the crew had not followed his instructions, chiefly because of their poor condition. He thought they were all right, but at the end of the first mile he saw that they were not. At that point they dropped his stroke and adopted their old style of rowing. He had no excuses to make.

Early this morning Mr. Lehmann said that the crew a week ago was in a bad way, and most of the men were stale. He gave them light work, and thought they had rounded to all right. The race showed that they had not. The result of the race was a big surprise.

Cornell followers did not make much money, as they were not at all confident of their crew. Harvard and Yale men lost a lot, and the bookmakers are happy. The betting just before the race was Yale even; 7 to 5 against Harvard, and 2 to 1 against Cornell.

STATISTICS OF THE CREWS.

Make-Up of the 'Varsity Eight of Cornell, Yale, and Harvard.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—The crews in to-day's race were made up as follows:

CORNELL.

Position.	Name.	Weight.	Ft.	In.	Age.
Bow...	S. W. Wakeman, '99	....	5	8	20
No. 2..	Wilton Bentley, '98	155½	5	11	20
No. 3..	C. S. Moore, '98	166	5	10½	20
No. 4..	A. C. King, '99	167½	6	..	20
No. 5..	M. M. Odell, '97	169	5	11	25
No. 6..	E. O. Spillman, (Capt.) '97	158	5	10½	22
No. 7..	E. J. Savage, '98	160	5	11	22
Stroke.	F. A. Briggs, '98	133	5	6	24
Cox....	F. B. Colson, '97	106	5	6	21

YALE.

Bow...	D. F. Rogers, '98	166	6	..	20
No. 2..	Payne Whitney, '98	172	5	10½	21
No. 3..	H. Allen, 1900	170	5	11	19
No. 4..	J. C. Greenway, 1900	170	5	11	19
No. 5..	P. H. Bayley, (Capt.) '97	181	6	..	23
No. 6..	H. Allen, 1900	184	5	11¾	19
No. 7..	W. Griswold, '99	172	6	1	20
Stroke.	G. Langford, '97	174	6	2	20
Cox....	Green, '99	106	..	..	20

HARVARD.

Bow...	G. D. Marvin, '99	154	6	1	23
No. 2..	E. C. Bull, '99	168	5	10	21
No. 3..	E. N. Wrightington, '97	170	5	9½	23
No. 4..	A. A. Sprague, '97	174	6	..	22
No. 5..	J. H. Perkins, '98	175	6	..	21
No. 6..	J. F. Perkins, '99	167	6	..	19
No. 7..	D. M. Goodrich, (Capt.) '98	170	6	1	20
Stroke.	E. A. Boardman, '99	150	5	10	21
Cox....	R. S. Huidekoper, '98	112	5	6	21

TALKS WITH THE VICTORS.

Conch Courtney and All the Rest Expected to Win, of Course.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—The following statements were made to-night by leading representatives of the Cornell crew:

Charles E. Courtney, coach: "The first chance I had to see Yale row was when they got into their boat at the float to row to the starting line. I only saw them go about a hundred yards, but I made up my mind instantly that it was dollars to doughnuts that we would beat them. I don't care to criticise Yale's work, however; I have enough to do to criticise my own men. I saw Harvard row several days ago, and, after seeing them, I felt certain that we could beat them easily. I have the kindliest feeling for Mr. Lehmann, as he treated me very nicely when I was in England, and I would not care to criticise the work of his men now. Yale rowed a plucky though a losing race, fighting it out to the very last stroke."

Edward C. Spillman, Captain: "At the mile point we felt fairly sure that we had the race. The boys were rowing well together very steady, and there was an entire absence of any checking in the boat. The crew rowed in grand form from the start to the finish. We rowed off about five pounds apiece during the race. Coxswain Freddie Colson is the best man that ever steered a Cornell crew. He has an influence over the eight that is almost hypnotic. We have all been particularly wrought up since Wednesday over certain canstio criticisms that a certain writer made of us in a New York paper, one of his statements being that we were not in the same class with Harvard and Yale. In the race to-day, Colsen kept shouting to the crew: 'Remember the critic, boys, and don't forget what Julian said.' He did not count tens when he wanted us to spurt, but simply said something about that article and the boat immediately shot through the water with greatly increased velocity."

F. A. Briggs, stroke: "I think that Yale rowed a very plucky race all the way through. The English stroke came out about as we thought it would. We expected Yale to beat Harvard. We had anticipated that the crew which won the race would row twenty seconds better than the time made last year, and we were prepared to do that."

CORNELL CELEBRATES.

Coach Courtney and His Winning Crew Warmly Congratulated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—Courtney and his boys were overwhelmed by telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country this evening. One of the most characteristic of these dispatches came from Hi Haskin, an Ithaca druggist, who said: "God bless your old soul, the town is crazy."

There could be no relaxation in the training of the crew, as their condition must be maintained for the race with Pennsylvania and Columbia next week, so the men sat down to the training table at 6:30 P. M. as though they had but just come in from an ordinary practice row.

While the crews were at dinner, Mrs. William H. Smith of Ithaca called with her husband, and presented to Mr. Courtney two pieces of red and white ribbon. "I wore them at Henley in '05," she said, "and I resolved then to give them to the first crew that defeated the English. I think the time has now come for that presentation."

This evening the entire Cornell aggregation were entertained on board of J. Herbert Ballantine's yacht Juanita, which proved a refuge for them from the horde of howling "rooters," who were spreading vermilion over the town in celebration of Cornell's victory. There was a big parade of Cornell men, headed by the band of Cornell Hose of Kingston. Nearly every man carried a red and white umbrella, and the procession marched through a perfect sea of red fire and fireworks. There was great enthusiasm, but the crowd was orderly and the police experienced no trouble in keeping order.

ENTHUSIASM IN ITHACA.

Cornell Professors Forget Their Dignity When They Hear the News.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 25.—The town went wild upon receipt of the news of Cornell's victory. In a few moments the stores were radiant with streamers of red and white, while crowds of men and boys shouted until hoarse. Everybody here is delighted at Cornell's greatest victory.

When the news came that Cornell had signally defeated both Yale and Harvard the scene was almost beyond description. Students embraced one another and professors forgot their dignity as they cheered and flung their hats in air.

The students and Ithaca citizens secured a band this evening and paraded the streets of the city. Many of the paraders were dressed in fantastic costumes of red and white, with hats and parasols of the same popular colors. There were crowds of spectators all along the line of march, and repeated cheers were given for Cornell, the Varsity crew, and Coach Courtney.

Soon after the result of the race was known cannon began to boom in various parts of the city, and the stock of cannon crackers laid in by dealers for the Fourth of July was practically exhausted. The celebration to-night was wholly impromptu, and will be followed by a more elaborate one when the crews return home.

MOURNING IN NEW HAVEN.

Plans for Celebration of a Yale Victory Rudely Demolished.

NEW HAVEN, June 25.—The news that the Cornell crew had won the big boat race at Poughkeepsie caused great surprise in New Haven. Early in the boating season an element of fear of Cornell entered into Yale's speculations as to the outcome of the race, but after Wednesday's freshman race Cornell was relegated to third place, and a poor third at that. The work of Yale's 1900 crew buoyed Yale's spirits to such an extent that to-day Yale was looked upon as a comparatively sure winner over Harvard, with the Ithacans out of it.

Large crowds gathered in front of the various newspaper offices this afternoon and watched the bulletins. At the end of the race every one was dumb with astonishment. Several members of the Yale Faculty expressed their astonishment and looked their great chagrin.

The blow to Yale men is very severe, and the town, or that portion of it which has an interest in university affairs, is crestfallen. Elaborate plans had been made for a celebration here, but all Yale is undergoing to-night one of the most bitter experiences in her athletic history.

CORNELL ASKS RECOGNITION.

Ithaca Men Claim to Have Won If by Their Victory.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—Before to-day's race Yale and Harvard had agreed to retire to a dual combination for future aquatic contests. Cornell had claimed the right to be admitted. Her past victories had left no doubt of the perfect fairness of this claim, so far as capability was concerned.

To-night the one theme of discussion that overtops in importance all others among serious-minded college men is Cornell's demand that her recognition shall follow to-day's victory.

It is generally conceded that if a tri-combine cannot be effected in the interest of true aquatic sport, there will be nothing for the Ithacans to do but follow out the suggestions contained in the remark of Joe Colnon, who rowed in the '92 Cornell eight. "If they still keep our people out," said he, "the only thing we can do will be to row exhibition races on Cayuga Lake against time."

The agitation of this subject may continue a year before a definite settlement is reached, but the interest in its result will hold unabated from now on.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

American and English Methods Were on Trial, and the Yankee Style of Rowing Won.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—American grit, American methods, and American training won to-day as against American grit, coupled with English methods and English training. A crew of American college youths, trained under an American coach, won from two other American college crews in an eight-oared contest, the two other crews having studied, the one under an American coach with a mixture of English and American methods, and the other discarding all American teachings and methods and importing an English coach in an endeavor to prove a superiority for Henley methods. No such contest ever occurred in this country before.

Harvard, with her newly acquired English methods, finished third, and she was over eight and a half lengths behind the Cornellians. Her eight was thoroughly exhausted, while the exponents of American theory as applied to the propulsion of eight-oared shells finished at a hot pace without any distress being apparent. The tide was slack, the wind favored no particular crew, and absolutely no favor of any kind was shown by nature toward the result. The race was rowed entirely on its merits.

The race also set a conclusion upon the long-mooted question concerning weights. Yale stripped into their boat at an average of 171 pounds; Cornell, 158. Yale used every pound of its "beef" on the leverage of its oars, at times with a nervousness which made the boat fairly lift from the water. Cornell employed her trained-down muscle without beef in a leisurely, confident manner that pulled her at every stroke toward victory.

It was a singular coincidence that the English-trained crew, Harvard, pursued exactly the same method as to the number of strokes per minute as did the winning crew, and although they weighed on an average ten pounds heavier than Cornell's men, that extra weight told for nothing, and either from too much "fineness" in training, or lack of ability to pull the stroke set for them, they were practically "dead" after the second mile.

It is also curious to note that Cornell pulled exactly the same kind of a stroke and the same number of strokes to the minute that she pulled last year when she won in record-breaking time, and that Harvard, while advertising that she had entirely new methods, was defeated in exactly the same manner that defeat met her last year. Briefly, the result of to-day's race is that Cornell asserts her superiority in rowing, method of training, and capability over the two larger universities, and she still holds the record for intercollegiate eights of 19 minutes 29 seconds, which she made last year.

The stroke rowed by the several crews at different points in to-day's race was as follows: Start, Cornell 32, Yale 36, Harvard 36; quarter-mile, 32, 33, 32, respectively; half-mile, 32, 33, 32; three-quarter mile, 32, 33, 33; one mile, 32, 32, 34; one and one-half miles, 32, 35, 32; two miles, 32, 32, 34; two and one-half miles, 32, 32, 32; three miles, 32, 33, 32; three and one-half miles, 34, 34, 32; three and three-quarter miles, 34, 34, 30; finish, 34, 34, and Harvard drifting across the line.

HARVARD STICKS TO LEHMANN.

Overconfidence, and Not the English Coach, Blamed for Defeat.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 25.—The news of Harvard's defeat was received here to-night with absolute stupefaction. Had it been a victory there would doubtless have been bonfires, tooting of horns, and yelling galore, but as it turned out Cambridge was about as quiet as a churchyard all the evening.

None of the members of the Athletic Committee could be found, and darkness generally prevailed around the dormitories. As it was reported that the chagrined pilgrims to Poughkeepsie would not arrive till morning, there was certainly no apparent occasion for sitting up for them. Not a single person in authority in Harvard athletics could be found anywhere, and the few students who could be found in the lounging places about Harvard Square unanimously confessed that they "could not understand it" when asked to account for the poor showing their crew made.

One expressed the opinion that Harvard had been overconfident. When asked what the sentiment seemed to be in regard to Lehmann since the race, the reply was: "We have all the greatest confidence in him, and believe he will stick to us until we get a crew that will win."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—George N. Bisphan, Philadelphia; C. H. Payne, Titusville, Penn.; Col. O. W. Dudley, Dansville, Va.

ASTOR—George Craig, Glasgow, Scotland; W. F. Bowen, Washington; George E. Keith, Boston; F. V. Fairchild, Mount Vernon, Ohio; W. J. Tucker, Chicago.

BARTHOLDI—J. O. Laidlaw, Belleville, Canada; Charles R. Harper, Pittsburg.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—J. Canda Bates, Boston; George J. Deihl, Toronto; C. H. Bishop, Springfield; Clarence Kinne, Pawtucket.

BUCKINGHAM—H. D. Bushnell, Plainfield; H. C. Parke, Detroit.

CAMBRIDGE—Lieut. Henry T. Allen, military attaché United States Embassy, Berlin; R. Tichborne, Hinckes, England; O. G. Staples, Washington.

CONTINENTAL—B. F. W. Carter, Richmond; S. G. Boyd, Cincinnati; J. J. Hudson, Buffalo.

DEVONSHIRE—H. T. Graves, San Francisco; J. S. Richards, Albany.

ENDICOTT—Franklin Lee, Buffalo.

EVERETT—W. E. Banks, Providence; F. E. Spooner, Chicago; W. H. Hatherly, Paris, France.

FIFTH AVENUE—Allen W. Daggett, Washington; J. S. McMahon, Toronto; Edward and James Hopkins, England; Baron Fritz von Korff, Berlin; C. Kipperich, Hamburg; Capt. Schyoring, Denmark; Dr. Horace Y. Evans, Philadelphia.

GERLACH—George H. Poole, Boston; P. H. Smith, Baltimore; A. J. Bigelow, Chicago.

GILSEY—C. S. Wainwright, United States Navy; B. Dillendorff, City of Mexico; Daniel T. Platt, Elmira.

GRAND UNION—A. S. Laurie, Hamilton, Ohio; Albert Ross Parsons, Garden City; Robert Jelliffe, Boston; P. W. Roane, Springfield.

GRAND—Graham D. Fitch, United States Army; John Quitman Lovell, United States Navy; A. S. Church, Chicago; L. B. Gordall, Sanford, Me.

HOFFMAN—W. C. Reed, Richmond; A. E. Porrier, Montreal, Canada; Dr. S. de Gardius, St. Therese, Canada; Porter Garnett, San Francisco; Frank Larned, Washington.

HOLLAND—R. S. Hay, Washington; Robert Winsor, Boston; L. S. Fosburgh, Buffalo; Percival Roberts, Philadelphia; E. W. Rice, Jr., Schenectady; Thomas B. Scott, St. Paul.

IMPERIAL—Alfred Day Pardee, Alfred Turner, Philadelphia; John C. White, Buffalo; Edward Wagner, St. Louis; D. Robinson, Elmira; James E. Macdougal, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Charles M. Browne, George Landers, J. S. Phipps, Pittsburg; W. E. Hodgman, Yonkers; F. R. Bassett, Portland; F. Peabody, Dr. E. C. Galligan, W. Dunn, Boston; H. E. Dewing, Stamford; J. M. Bickly, B. B. Mitchell, Rochester; Capt. J. N. Brinker, Herbert P. Bissell, Buffalo; Charles E. Foster, Washington; L. B. French, Philadelphia; William Brookfield, Lakewood.

MARLBOROUGH—L. M. Erskine, Savannah; F. E. Browne, Philadelphia.

METROPOLE—Richard Mumford, Cleveland; George W. Arlington, Freeman Hunt, Boston; Harry Persch, Germantown, Penn.

MORTON—Philip Dougherty, Chicago; E. M. Shiels, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—T. W. Bennett, Boston; W. Snowdon Smith, Westerly, R. I.; C. S. Raymond, Chicago; Dr. W. G. Schauffler, Lakewood; E. F. Coe, Torrington, Conn.

NETHERLAND—W. C. Rhodes, Cleveland; Edward Alcott, London, England; G. G. Riggs, Boston.

NEW AMSTERDAM—David Ogilvey, Montreal; Ernest R. Wookes, London, England; A. C. Tingley, Providence; J. H. Stevens, Chicago.

NORMANDIE—David B. Hill, Albany; Levi Lincoln, Worcester; William T. H. Reed, Philadelphia; Mons. J. Sabal, Baron Losey, Paris, France.

PARK AVENUE—O. M. Fisher, England; C. E. Rawson, Des Moines; C. M. Hendley, Washington.

PLAZA—Oliver D. Morton, Chicago.

SAVOY—T. D. M. Cardeza, Philadelphia; A. J. Earling, Chicago.

SINCLAIR—Dr. C. J. Carr, Detroit; James J. Lee, Buffalo.

ST. LOUD—A. G. Heath, Boston; H. Hammond, New Haven.

ST. DENIS—Walter S. Woodward, Wilson, N. C.; Thomas Tappen, Jr., Boston; Thomas J. Webb, Philadelphia; J. Dakers Peterson, Montreal; W. W. Hooper, Duluth; C. N. Flack, Troy; Roger Watts, London, England; Judge John MacLeish, Glasgow, Scotland; C. J. Vronmel, Holland; M. and Mme. Coster, Paris, France.

STURTEVANT—Jesse L. Rodgers, Knoxville, Tenn.; Philip Bayard, Wilmington, Del.; C. E. Ellis, Boston.

UNION SQUARE—Charles W. Mason, Boston; E. B. Moore, City of Mexico.

VENDOME—T. E. Johnson, F. H. Adams, Boston.

WALDORF—Worthington Scranton, Scranton, Penn.; H. Townsend Davis, Buffalo; Gerald Richmond, Tivoli, N. Y.; A. L. Devens, Boston; F. H. Prince, Boston; Graf Lippe, Dresden, Germany; Isaac W. Jeanes, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—F. W. Kelsey, Orange; W. G. Barrett, Kalonah; M. McGuliffe, India; A. W. Gadisiau, England; C. H. Farnham, New Haven; George A. Fisher, J. S. Belden, Chicago; F. B. Goodhue, Cincinnati; J. C. Knox, Troy; C. S. Knox, Concord.

Big Crowd to Hear Father McGlynn.

The feast of the Sacred Heart, which was observed in the Catholic churches yesterday, was made notable at the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street, last night, by a sermon by the Rev. Edward McGlynn, formerly of St. Stephen's Church, in this city, but now of Newburg. Dr. McGlynn spoke for an hour to a congregation that packed the church. The sermon was entirely religious, and did not touch at any time upon politics or social questions.

New Rules for Cable Charges.

In conformity with the agreement arrived at by the International Telegraph Convention held in Buda-Pesth in 1896, the Commercial Cable Company has adopted new rules for counting and charging cable messages.

These rules will go into effect on July 1, and provide the maximum length of a word in any language shall be 15 characters, in code language 10 characters, and where cipher is used, 5 characters.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the Mountain House at Cresson will open on Saturday, June 26, 1897, and on and after that day all trains will stop at Cresson.—Adv.

Can't Sleep, Why?

Because the nerves are weak and easily excited and the body is in a feverish and unhealthy condition. Nerves are fed and nourished by pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing sleep because it purifies the blood and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

DEMOCRATS ARE AGREED

Conferrees Meet and Settle the Basis of Representation in the City Convention.

TAMMANY TO HAVE CONTROL

The Hall Will Have a Majority of All the Delegates—Mr. Sheehan Presides Over a Harmonious Meeting at the Hoffman House.

The Democratic conferrees of the Greater New York met last night at the Hoffman House and made the preliminary arrangements for the local campaign. The meeting was harmonious, and, curiously enough, there were no typewritten resolutions and no speeches. Although there was some hesitancy in the work of the meeting, it passed off with the usual machinelike precision.

The lobby of the Hoffman House presented the appearance it used to in the days when it was the Democratic State headquarters. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, ex-Senator Rice, and State Committeeman John F. Gaynor of Syracuse were among the up-State politicians who happened to be in the city, and who were at the hotel during the conference.

The meeting was held in an apartment that was formerly part of the old banquet hall. As soon as it was called to order by Chairman James J. Martin of the Tammany Executive Committee, Bernard J. York, Chairman of the delegation from the Borough of Brooklyn moved that John C. Sheehan be made Chairman. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Sheehan, in taking the chair, said that he could best show his gratitude on so warm a night by making no speech and getting down to business.

On motion of James J. Martin, James Moffett of Brooklyn was made Secretary. James W. Boyle then moved that the meeting be an open one, and that the reporters of the newspapers in Greater New York be invited in. This was carried.

Mr. York moved orally that the representation in the City Convention be made up of ten delegates and ten alternate delegates from each of the Assembly districts wholly in the Greater New York, and a proportionate number of delegates from Assembly districts part of which are in the Greater New York in proportion to the number of election districts in the Assembly districts partially within the territory. This was carried without opposition.

Tammany to be in a Majority.

This will result in a convention numbering about 600 delegates and 600 alternates. The division will be about as follows: New York, 350; Kings, 210; Queens, 25; Richmond, 10; First District of Westchester, 5. This gives Tammany a clear majority in the City Convention, as the New York City Republicans will have in their City Convention.

The question was raised by one of the Kings County delegates why it was that there were twenty-three representatives in the conference from Queens County, while there were but ten from each of the other counties. The Long Island City Committee and the Queens County Committee each sent delegations.

"I understand," said Chairman Sheehan, "that the gentlemen from Queens have agreed to settle that matter here to-night."

After a short consultation with Mr. Martin, Mr. York moved that a committee of one from each borough be appointed by the Chair to agree upon a date and place for the City Convention, and to report back to the Whole Committee on Conference a call for the convention. The Chairman, Mr. Sheehan, and the Secretary, Mr. Moffett, are to be ex officio members of this committee.

Committee on Convention.

Mr. Sheehan instead of naming the committee himself called for each delegation to present its member. They did so, and the committee which will run the Greater New York Democratic campaign until the convention is as follows:

New York—James J. Martin.
Brooklyn—Bernard J. York.
Queens—John H. Sutphin.
Richmond—Dr. John L. Feeny.
Bronx—James McCartney, John C. Sheehan, and James Moffett, ex officio.

The adjournment was taken subject to the call of the chair.

Mr. Sheehan said after the meeting that everything was working with great harmony in the Democratic ranks. Mr. York said the same thing, and that he hoped they would be just as harmonious when it came to nominations. Senator Coffey of Brooklyn said that the only question that could arise related to the financial issue and how those who left the party last year should be treated.

Who the Delegates Were.

The following is a list of the delegates present at last night's meeting: The Boroughs of New York and the Bronx—John C. Sheehan, James J. Martin, W. P. Mitchell, representing William Sohmer; James W. Boyle, Augustus W. Peters, James P. Keating, Randolph Guggenheimer, James McCartney, George W. Plunkitt, and Andrew J. White.

The Borough of Brooklyn—Bernard J. York, James Moffett, P. H. McCarren, M. J. Coffey, Conrad H. Hester, Patrick Hayes, John Delmar, John Maguire, John Ennis, and John L. Shea.

The Borough of Richmond—Dr. John L. Feeny, John J. Kenney, Edward M. Muller, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, George C. Tranter, Hubbard R. Yetman, Thomas McCormack, Franklin C. Vitt, Thomas Mullins, and Walter G. Holt.

Long Island City General Committee—John P. Madden, substituted for John Bannon; Thomas C. Kadien, John W. Davren, Joseph Cassidy, Ferdinand Tuebner, Daniel Callahan, W. L. Wright, Henry C. Kortmann, P. J. Hannigan, Daniel Noble.

Queens County General Committee—Joseph Dykes, Flushing; F. R. Clair, College Point; Patrick J. Mara, Flushing; John H. Sutphin, Jamaica; Charles Downing, Jamaica; James F. Walsh, Clarenceville; Joseph Cassidy, Matthew J. Goldner, Thomas J. Murphy, Long Island City; James F. O'Brien, Newtown; Edward F. Fagan, Maspeth; George Schriever, Woodside; Philip T. Cronin, Far Rockaway.

The settlement of the dual representation from Queens County was reached when both of the delegations agreed upon John H. Sutphin as their representative on the committee to select the time and place for the convention. The city convention will probably be held in Madison Square Garden in the last week in September.

Norman E. Mack, who is a strong silver man, said last night: "In my opinion, all of the County Conventions in this State will reaffirm the Chicago platform. That is the feeling in my section of the State."

He declined to discuss the probable action of Tammany in any way.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. J. Dugan, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Fair, The, Montgomery, Ill.; F. M. Billings, hats and caps; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fehan, D. & Co., Olean, N. Y.; D. Fehan, shoes and notions; New York Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Chapman, ribbons; 104 Grand Street; Stuart House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Nelson, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Georger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. W. Georger, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Brown, notions, 29 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lilley, The M. C., Company, Columbus, Ohio; P. Lindenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets; 274 Church Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Loeser, hosiery; 52 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Newland, H. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. L. Hyde, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Peters, N., Jr., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; N. Peters, Jr., notions; N. G. Peters, dry goods, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Pogue, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Rosenbaum, notions and laces; 422 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks and velvets; 57 White Street.

Strassburger, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Strassburger, laces, velvets, and dress trimmings; Belvedere House.

White, F. T., Company, Augusta, Ga.; F. T. White, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Wilson, Larrabee & Co., Boston, Mass.; I. Green, white goods and linens; Broadway Central Hotel.

A cup of Grain-O is better than a tonic. Its benefit is permanent. Try it for breakfast.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL

President Quigg of the County Committee Gives Orders for the Campaign.

SIX THOUSAND MEN HEAR HIM

Voters Who Sign Seth Low Petitions, He Says, May Enroll, but Those Who Join a Hostile Organization Are Barred—How to Win the Fight.

Six thousand Republicans assembled in Durland's Riding Academy last night to receive orders and instructions from Congressman Quigg, the new President of their County Committee. It was intensely hot, and there was little or no fresh air, but the zealous partisans who had risked discomfort in a crowded hall sat through the meeting, listened to a long speech of instructions, cheered vociferously, and passed resolutions with unquenched enthusiasm.

It was a meeting for Republicans only. As Mr. Quigg said, it was "a political business, a business political meeting." Apparently there were no Democrats, non-partisans, or other "hostiles" present. Party workers came to receive "orders" for the campaign, and they got them.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was not present.

On the platform was a number of men prominent in party ranks. Among them were Abraham Gruber, Frederick S. Gibbs, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Cornelius Van Cott, Coroner Tuthill, Representative Philip B. Low, Assemblymen Laimbeer, Andrews, and Murphy; Aldermen Robinson, Goodman, and Windolph; George Hilliard, James W. Perry, Silas C. Croft, Charles A. Hess, Dennis Shea, and Lucas L. Van Allen.

President Quigg presided over the meeting and was the sole speaker, except that Gen. Collis made a few remarks, announcing his return to the County Committee. Mr. Quigg called the meeting to order, and sternly kept it in order. When there was an outburst of feeling that interrupted the proceedings Mr. Quigg would say, in the tones of a military commander: "You must keep order." Several times he reiterated the statements "you are soldiers, and must obey" and "you must do exactly as you are told." Once, when some of the overheated sweltering crowd stirred uneasily in their seats, and half rose from them, the President said vehemently:

"Officers of the Republican organization must remain in their seats throughout this meeting. This is not an ordinary mass meeting. It is for business, and you are expected to remain in your seats. The members of the Caucus Committee will see to it that they do so." [Laughter and applause.]

How Low's Friends May Enroll.

Before he spoke, Mr. Quigg was asked if members who signed the petitions asking for the nomination of Seth Low would be allowed to enroll with the Republicans.

"Certainly," said he. "They are not necessarily members of the Citizens' Union. Because they have said they want Mr. Low to run for Mayor does not necessarily mean that they want to vote for him in opposition to a straight Republican candidate."

"Will members of the Citizens' Union be allowed to enroll?"

"That will be left to their conscience. If they take the pledge that they do not belong to a hostile organization, they will be allowed to enroll."

Throughout his speech he recurred again and again to this view. The Citizens' Union or Seth Low was not named by him in his address, but such terms as "a hostile organization," "independent movement," "Republicans who while remaining Republicans have joined a hostile organization."

The crowd in the hall squirmed and moved about from side to side, and could not be got to order until nearly 9 P. M. As soon as all were seated Mr. Quigg began his speech. He said:

A Call to Hard Work.

"This is a meeting of real live men. You are not postal cards nor petitions. [Laughter.] You represent your neighborhoods throughout the city, and have a local habitation and a name.

"We are about to enter the greatest contest for municipal government that has ever occurred anywhere in the world, and I have called you together to consider the means that could be employed to put the Republican organization into the state of its greatest efficiency. You are its chosen leaders. On your intelligence, your valor, your patriotic devotion to the principles you represent depends their successful assertion, now and always. I shall not conceal from you the responsibility I feel for the result of the conflict in which we are about to engage.

"I do not intend to descant on the issues of the campaign. Nothing can be surer than that the seven men who constitute the board of officers of each of the 1,892 Republican election district associations have it in their power by unremitting effort to create such a state of feeling in each of their districts as will render inevitable the triumph of our cause. If, therefore, the result of our meeting to-night shall be to impress each one of us with a true sense of his personal duty and obligation, so that he shall go out determined to spend his days and nights and all his energies in systematic work within the boundaries of his election district, not halting, not tiring, not forgetting, but working, working, working, all the while, the object of our meeting will be accomplished, and the victory we deserve will already be won. If twenty men can be changed in each election district it will carry the city for Republicanism.

"It is my belief that there never has existed in the history of parties in this city so admirable an organization as now exists to the honor and benefit of the Republican party. There is no neighborhood, from the Battery to the Westchester border, no single election district in which the Republican voters have not formed their own association for the better enforcement of their principles. There never was a time when they or any other body of voters were so strongly and efficiently brought together.

"Acting as the executive officer of the Republican County Committee, I am issuing to you positive instructions." [Cries of "Good boy, Quigg!" "You are a cooler!" "You are hotter stuff than any of 'em!"]

Mr. Quigg Makes a Distinction.

"The party makes a clear distinction between a man who ceases to be a Republican and one who, though claiming still to be a Republican, joins a hostile organization. The County of New York and the annexed district contain 156,000 voters who gave their suffrages to McKinley, and who, if they support the Republican candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, are entitled to enroll and take part in our primaries and conventions. Tammany can show no such numbers. All of these votes should be cast with us at the coming election. There is no reason why any man who voted for McKinley should not vote for a Republican Mayor.

"The Republicans have restored prosperity. In

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

Senate Completes Its First Survey of the Measure, Having Looked into All the Schedules.

WILL GO OVER IT ONCE MORE

Important Matters Remain to be Considered, Including Questions as to Hides, Gloves, Coal, Tea, and Beer.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Senate today completed the wool schedule, the silk schedule, and the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill, and, with this accomplished, the tariff leaders had the satisfaction of knowing that all the schedules of the bill and the free list had been gone over once. The Senate now will go through the bill a second time, taking up the items passed over. These are numerous and important, including hides, gloves, coal, tea, and beer. After that the internal revenue features will be considered.

When the Senate this morning resumed consideration of the wool schedule, Paragraph 370, relating to aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, was the pending matter; the committee rate being 62½ cents per yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) moved to strike out the specific rate, leaving only the 40 per cent. ad valorem. The vote was 17 to 24—four short of a quorum. There was some delay in announcing the result, owing to the anxiety to secure a quorum. Mr. Vest insisted on a speedy announcement, remarking that the suffering country could not wait while Republican Senators mustered a quorum. When the want of a quorum was announced Mr. Vest derisively said:

"And this with the country just wallowing and dying while the bill waits!"

"The Senator is out of order," interposed Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) jocularly.

"And so is the country," added Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.)

A call of the Senate brought fifty-two Senators to the chamber, and Mr. Vest's amendment was then rejected, 21 to 26.

Rates on Carpets.

Paragraph No. 371, Saxony, Wilton, and Tourney velvet carpets, was agreed to with an increase in the specific duty from 60 to 62½ cents per yard, the ad valorem being left at 40 per cent. On Paragraph No. 372, Brussels carpets, figured or plain, the specific duty was increased from 44 to 45 cents per square yard, with 40 per cent. ad valorem in addition.

Mr. Vest criticised the rates, saying it was the evident purpose to prohibit the importation of cheap mattings and cheap carpets, thus making it impossible for a poor man to cover his floors except with higher-priced American carpets.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) answered briefly that the duties were imposed as a compensation for the duty imposed on raw wool.

Mr. Gray submitted an estimate that for a room sixteen feet square, the tax on a Brussels carpet would be $24.30.

Mr. Vest's amendment to strike out the specific rate was rejected—23 to 28.

On Paragraph No. 373, velvet tapestry, velvet and velvet, the specific duty was increased from 40 to 41 cents per square yard, with 40 per cent. ad valorem in addition. Mr. Vest again moved to strike out the specific rate.

This drew a brief but emphatic protest from Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.) He disliked to differ with the distinguished Democratic leader, he said.

"But," he continued, "it's perfectly clear we're beaten on every order of these items, and—well—it's just a waste of time; that's all."

Mr. Vest's amendment was rejected—19 to 27.

In Paragraph 374, tapestry Brussels carpet, the specific duty was increased from 28 to 29 cents per square yard, with 40 per cent. ad valorem additional. Mr. Vest renewed his amendment against the specific duty. Rejected—19 to 28.

Paragraph 375, treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, and Paragraph 376, wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, were agreed to as reported.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) moved to strike out Paragraph 376 and insert the Wilson rates. Rejected.

Oriental and Other Rugs.

Mr. Allison proposed a substitute for Paragraph 376½, providing that carpets of every description woven whole for rooms, including Oriental, Berlin, and similar rugs, shall pay a duty of 10 cents per square foot and 40 per cent. ad valorem. This led to extended debate. Mr. White and Mr. Vest criticised the rates as excessive. Mr. Allison explained that Oriental rugs were luxuries, some of them costing $10,000. He also fired a shot at the California Senator (White) by saying that while the rates might be high they were not as high as the duties on oranges and Zante currants, the products of California.

Mr. Vest insisted that these rugs were not luxuries, and had become the most common of floor coverings. A motion by Mr. Vest to strike out the specific rates was rejected—22 to 29.

Mr. Allison secured a new amendment to Paragraph 377, druggets, &c., striking out felt carpeting. He also drew the committee changes to Paragraph 380, designating the meaning of the word "wool."

Silk Schedule Taken Up.

With these exceptions, all remaining paragraphs of the wool schedule were agreed to as reported, and at 1 o'clock the Senate entered upon the silk schedule.

At the outset Mr. Vest tested the attitude of the Senate by moving to strike out the specific rate on thrown silk. The amendment was disagreed to without division, and the consideration of the schedule proceeded rapidly.

There was a halt, however, when the paragraph on woven silk fabrics was reached. After Mr. Allison had perfected the paragraph in minor particulars, Mr. Jones spoke in opposition to the rates, saying they ran from 70 to 700 per cent., were excessive and prohibitory, and most burdensome on the cheap silks. He exhibited samples of Japanese and Chinese silks, which, he said, would be barred from the country.

Mr. Mantle (Rep., Mont.,) said that while he believed in a good, stiff protective tariff—75 or 100 per cent., if necessary—yet he entirely sympathized with this opposition to excessive rates, on the same ground that he favored putting straw matting on the free list, for he did not believe in this matter of meeting the competition of the Orient.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) replying to Mr. Mantle, referred to the plaintive appeals that had come from the Pacific coast against Oriental competition. He declared that Mr. Jones's statement as to duties of 700 per cent., while not an intentional misrepresentation, was due to a misunderstanding. The rates would not average above 75 per cent.

Mr. White declared that the silk schedule was one which, "for complicated peculiarity," was "the most remarkable in this most wonderful bill."

700 Per Cent. Too Much.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) said he was willing to vote for a fair duty, but not for a 700 per cent. duty, and for this reason the committee ought to furnish exact information. He spoke of the rapid growth of trade in Japanese textiles. It was due, he said, to the low rate of wages in Japan and to the difference in exchange between Japan and the United States, giving that country a bonus of about 100 per cent. As to the statement that Japan had gone to the gold standard, Mr. Teller said this had been done merely by cutting their yen, or coin, in two, and that the standard was practically unchanged.

He could not vote for a 700 per cent. duty against Japanese, Chinese, or any other goods. He wanted this to be a Republican tariff bill, although he said he considered the Wilson bill about as good a protective measure as some that bore the Republican label. He had voted on the theory of aiding those who had promised prosperity, but he could not quite stand a 700 per cent. duty.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) commented on the way the changes were being rung on an alleged 700 per cent duty. The allegation was made by the Japanese importers, and against them Mr. Platt submitted official customs returns showing, he said, the low percentage of the proposed rates.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) moved a substitute paragraph scaling down the duties on all lines of silk fabrics; rejected 28 to 26—Messrs. Mantle, Pettigrew, and Teller voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

In view of Mr. Platt's statement that the duties would not average 75 per cent., Mr. White moved a proviso that no duty on silk fabrics shall exceed 75 per cent.; rejected, 22 to 24.

Mr. White renewed his motion, making 100 per cent. the limit of duty on silk fabrics; rejected, 26 to 28.

Mr. White then tried to limit the duties to 200 per cent.

Mr. Mantle appealed to his "protection friends" to accept this proviso, but Mr. Platt declined, saying it was a move to embarrass the whole bill. Mr. Allison declined, saying the assertion that the rates reached 700 per cent. was merely a repetition of the unfounded assertions on other schedules.

A Fierce Commercial War.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) declared that the Tariff bill marked the entry of the United States upon a fierce and relentless commercial warfare with the rest of the world. He regretted it particularly as to Japan, just as she was joining the other commercial nations. We should not outrage the sense of fairness of the Japanese nation, when she was manifesting her friendship by building her warships in American yards and showing every evidence of cordiality.

Mr. Morgan referred incidentally to Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States on which subject he said he thought Japan had no possible ground of complaint. It was unfortunate at this particular time to have this particular nation feel the ferocity of this tariff bill, although, Mr. Morgan declared, there was not a nation from Mexico to Turkey which did not know that the United States was about to enter upon a war against the commerce of the world.

Mr. White's amendment limiting the duties to 200 per cent. was rejected—23 to 28.

Paragraph 385 (handkerchiefs, &c.) was agreed to as reported; also 386, (bandings, &c.) with an amendment adding hat bindings, braids, and fringes; also 387, (laces,) an amendment omitting braids and ribbons; also 388 (manufactured silk not otherwise provided for) and 389, (weight of silk.) This completed the silk schedule.

The Tobacco Schedule.

The tobacco schedule was next taken up. The first paragraph (210) was modified materially by Mr. Allison, making the duty on wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco, when mixed with more than 15 per cent. of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco, &c., $1.75 per pound; if stemmed, $2.25 per pound. The balance of the paragraph remains unchanged.

Mr. Vest said the controversy as to rates was between the Connecticut wrapper tobacco and the Sumatra tobacco. The desire was to shut out the Sumatra, one tobacco man having said before the Ways and Means Committee that he would favor a duty of 1,000 per cent., if necessary to prevent its importation.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said other States than Connecticut were interested in the industry of wrapper tobacco. There was no desire to exclude Sumatra tobacco, but to give adequate protection against the labor rate of Sumatra of about 10 cents a day.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) expressed satisfaction with the proposed rates, and said that as tobacco was a recognized subject of revenue taxation, he would support the rates.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) declared that the smoking of a good cigar had become a lost art in the United States, as a result of the enormous and unconscionable taxation on cigars. These taxes, customs, and internal revenue, had driven small makers out of business, until the trade was in the hands of great concerns. He insisted that tobacco was not a luxury, but was an article of common use, to be found in the humblest cabin. He moved to reduce the rate on leaf tobacco from $1.75 per pound to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Mills's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) presented a comparison between the number of cigars with Havana wrappers made in Key West and Tampa, Fla., and the amount of Havana wrapper tobacco paying duty, disclosing a loss to the Government on Havana tobacco used but not paying duty of about $2,000,000.

Paragraph 210 was then agreed to as reported, with the changes indicated; also Paragraph 211.

In Paragraph 212, covering all tobacco not otherwise provided for, the committee rate of 40 cents per pound was increased to 55 cents per pound. A similar increase from 40 to 55 cents per pound was made on snuff, &c., (213.)

Paragraph 214, cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, &c., was agreed to as reported, viz., $4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. The committee proviso was struck out.

This completed the tobacco schedule.

At 5 o'clock the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

FAVOR A TARIFF ON TEA.

Dealers and Agents Meet and Vote It a Benefit to All.

Tea dealers and agents of this city met yesterday, at 127 Water Street, and indorsed the proposition to restore the duty on tea as "a benefit to the entire country." The indorsement was embodied in a memorial to the Finance Committee of the United States Senate.

The memorial added that the imposition of a duty will be advantageous to the tea trade and enable it to recover its former prominence and prosperity, and that the consumer would profit in securing good tea, as the imposition of duty would end the importation of a poor or spurious article.

CORBETT'S CASE HELD OVER.

Claims as Senator from Oregon to be Considered Next Session.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today considered briefly a report prepared by Senator Hoar in the case of H. W. Corbett, recommending that Mr. Corbett be seated as a Senator from Oregon.

The committee declined to act upon the report beyond ordering that it be printed for the use of the committee, together with any views which might be submitted by members opposing Mr. Corbett.

The result of this proceeding will be to postpone further consideration of Mr. Corbett's claim until the next session. There was no formal expression of the committee to this effect, but there is a general understanding that such is the case. The committee decided to make the investigation of the feasibility of applying the initiative and referendum system to legislation of the United States as directed by the resolution of Senator Butler, adopted a few days since, through a sub-committee, but the sub-committee was not appointed.

Mr. Hale's Exclusion Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In the Senate to-day the resolution of Mr. Hale (Maine) relative to restricting the privileges of ex-Senators on the floor of the Senate to those not interested in legislation and claims was referred without comment to the Committee on Rules.

Another Anti-Trust Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Chilton gave notice to-day of an amendment he will offer to the Tariff bill prohibiting inter-State commerce in articles manufactured by trusts, making the offense punishable by three years' imprisonment.

SENATOR HANNA TALKS.

Purchase of Cuba from Spain and the Omission of McKinley's Name.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Senator Mark A. Hanna was asked this morning whether there was any truth in a telegraphic statement that President McKinley is considering a plan whereby the freedom of Cuba is to be purchased from Spain for $100,000,000, the amount to be secured by Cuba.

"The statement is not authoritative," said he. Mr. Hanna denied that there was a veiled slight to McKinley in the omission of his name from the State platform.

THE HOFFMAN INQUEST.

San Francisco Jury Returns a Verdict of Murder by Person Unknown.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Coroner's inquest into the mysterious death of Isaac Hoffman, the clothing merchant, was concluded to-day, the jury returning a verdict to the effect that he was murdered by some person unknown to the jury.

At the inquest it was shown that, although Mr. Hoffman had borrowed $20 from John Lauer, the teamster, a few moments before he was shot, only $5.25 was found in his pockets on his arrival at the hospital.

Witnesses testified that, notwithstanding Figel, the bookkeeper, had bet on race horses, he had always won.

All attempts to prove that Hoffman committed suicide fell through, as absolutely no motive for such a deed could be shown.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CASE

Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber Makes a Report Concerning the Approval of Plans.

ALL SHOULD BE SUBMITTED

Action of the Secretary of War Should Be Directed Only So Far as Navigation Is Concerned—Is the Act Still in Force?

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Judge Advocate General Lieber of the army has submitted the following report to Secretary Alger on the Hudson River bridge case:

"As set out in my report on the Hudson River bridge matter, dated March 20, 1895, the act authorizing the construction of the bridge required the company to, within one year of the passage of the act, submit to the Secretary of War for his approval drawings showing the location and general plan of the bridge and its approaches. It also requires the company to commence the construction of the brige within one year after the approval of its location and general plan, but it requires it to, in the meantime also, submit to the Secretary of War for his approval, 'All the plans and specifications with the necessary drawings of said bridge,' and that 'before these are approved the construction shall not be begun.'

"The drawings showing the location and general plan were submitted by the company in due time, and were approved by the Secretary of War March 13, 1896. On March 10, 1897, the company submitted 'all the plans and specifications with the necessary drawings of said bridge,' and the question now is whether they shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

"The Chief of Engineers says that he is of opinion that the Secretary of War approved in the first set all that it is necessary for him to approve, because that set was sufficient to show to what extent the bridge would interfere with navigation, and that the Secretary of War should have no concern with it except as it may interfere with navigation; and therefore he recommends that the Secretary of War take no action on the papers now submitted. But the law clearly requires that the company submit to the Secretary of War 'all plans and specifications,' as above stated, for approval, and that 'before such approval the construction shall not be begun.'

"I, therefore, do not concur in the view that the law contemplated only that the drawings showing the location of the bridge and its approaches and the general plan of the same should be submitted to, and approved by, the Secretary of War.

"As an evidence of this, I quote from the act that even 'should any change be made in said plans' (said plans being the plans, &c., referred to in the phrase 'all plans and specifications,' &c.) during progress of construction, such changed plans shall be submitted to said Secretary, and approved by him before made.'

"I think it is clear from the act that, to comply with it, all plans and specifications must be submitted to, and be approved by, the Secretary of War, without regard to what feature of the bridge they may be intended to represent or describe. I concur with the Chief Engineers that the duties of the Secretary of War extend only to the protection of the interests of navigation, and that the act did not contemplate more than that. But that is not inconsistent with the view that the law requires all plans and specifications to be submitted to the Secretary of War for approval.

"The Congress, apparently, did not see fit to leave it to the company to say that certain portions of its plans and specifications had no bearing on the interests of navigation, and that therefore it would not submit them to the Secretary of War, but thought proper to require all to be submitted, with the understanding, doubtless, that the Secretary of War would approve each portion of them or not, according as to whether that portion indicated unreasonable interference with or a considerable future danger to navigation. And, in my opinion, it is not necessary for the Secretary of War to go further than this in his consideration of and action on the detailed plans and specifications now in the department for approval.

"An approval of this character would not make the United States responsible for the strength or safe stability, &c., of the bridge, or place any responsibility on it at all in regard to the bridge, nor would it make it necessary for the engineer officer in charge to see that the bridge was built according to the detailed plans and specifications, except to see that nothing was done that would interfere with or endanger navigation more than the approval of the plans and specifications was intended to permit.

"My recommendation is that the plans and specifications submitted be approved unless they indicate that a bridge built according to them would unreasonably interfere with or endanger navigation.

"This recommendation is made under a view held by me that the provision of the law that the construction of the bridge shall not be begun until these plans, &c., are approved, prevents the one year in which the construction of the bridge shall be commenced, (one year from the approval of the general plans, &c.,) from expiring until this approval is made and the company is informed of it, and on condition that the Secretary of War concurs in that view, or holds on some other ground that the act authorizing the bridge is still in force."

MORMON ELDERS EXPELLED.

Driven Out of Meriden, Miss., by Indignant Citizens.

MERIDEN, Miss., June 25.—Elders Rydalch, Pomeroy, Parish, and Jones and four Mormon Elders from Utah, were run out of Meriden last night. The Elders have been in the city several days arranging for meetings, and yesterday began a house-to-house canvass for the purpose of securing converts.

This invasion of private residences so aroused the people that a large crowd gathered and when they attempted to hold services the Elders were politely but firmly notified by a committee of citizens, headed by John W. Feewell, that the people would not allow the privacy of their homes to be thus invaded and that the Elders must leave town. They left on the first train.

DECISION AGAINST SPRECKELS.

Supreme Court of California Rules in Favor of the Hawaiian Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Supreme Court has reversed Judge Trout of the Superior Court of this city in the order of injunction granted to Claus Spreckels against the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company and its Board of Directors. It holds that the Hawaiian court has jurisdiction, and that when the case is pending there the California courts have no right to interpose.

The matter passed upon by Judge Trout and now reversed by the Supreme Court grew out of other litigation which had been instituted in the Hawaiian Islands, and the point decided by the California courts was one involving a question of jurisdiction, and not going into the merits of the original case.

NOVEL WAY OF SWINDLING.

Indianapolis Woman Raises Funds to Secure an Alleged Treasure.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—Mrs. Charles C. Brown of 1,898 East St. Joe Street, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

The woman had a novel scheme. She represented to her victims that four men were imprisoned in Sing Sing who knew the secret of a valuable treasure, and that she was raising a fund of $10,000 to secure their liberation from prison, after which all who had subscribed to the fund would profit largely.

It is estimated by the police that Mrs. Brown secured thousands from her dupes, the majority of whom were women.

Substitutes for Horsford's Acid Phosphate are Dangerous.

Because they cost less, many substitutes are offered, some of which are dangerous, and none of which will produce the same effect as the genuine. Insist upon having "HORSFORD'S," whether buying a bottle of Acid Phosphate, or "phosphate" in a glass of soda.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Irving B. Dudley of California for Minister to Peru—Other Nominations Made.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Minister to Peru—IRVING B. DUDLEY of California.

Consul at Woodstock, New Brunswick—FRANK C. DENISON of Vermont.

Consul at Auckland, New Zealand—FRANK DILLINGHAM of California.

Navy—Capt. G. C. REMEY, to be Commodore; Commander W. H. WHITING, to be a Captain; Lieut. Commander FREDERICK M. SYMONDS, to be a Commander.

Irving B. Dudley.

Irving B. Dudley, who was appointed Minister to Peru to-day, was a personal appointment of the President. He was neither indorsed nor approved by the California delegation. The California men fear that the selection of Mr. Dudley may prevent the appointment of Capt. W. M. Merry as Minister to Nicaragua, which is being strongly urged. Mr. Dudley was a member of the State Central Committee last year, but previous to that time had not taken an active interest in politics.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Appalachin, F. G. Miller; Barton, F. A. Masterson; Belden, E. B. Pratt; Candor, J. H. Jennings; Columbus, H. H. Larcher; Doraville, Jerome Wasson; Gainsville, J. W. Merrill; Greenville, E. L. Wood; Hogansburg, S. G. Grow; Itaska, Theodore Phelps; Maine, F. C. Curlhair; Mountain Dale, G. M. Atwell; Nichols, W. H. Clark; Pine Bush, J. L. McKinney; West Chenango, Frank Brigham; Wilson, E. A. Johnson.

Connecticut—East Wallingford, Benjamin Hall; Grovenor Dale, Thomas Hutchinson; Mianus, K. W. Holmes; West Suffield, N. B. R. Parker.

New Jersey—Weber, Frederick Yepsen.

NICARAGUA'S DUTY ON TOBACCO.

American Dealers Lose an Opportunity to Fill the Markets.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—American tobacco dealers lost a fine opportunity to make heavy sales in Nicaragua after the abolition of the tobacco duties last October. United States Consul Wiesike, at Managua, reports to the State Department now that, owing to financial necessity, the Government has reimposed the duties, and meantime the Jamaica and Mexican dealers have filled the markets with their tobacco.

ELLIS ISLAND'S NEEDS.

Commissioner Stump Recommends Improvements Costing $600,000.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Commissioner General Stump of the Immigration Bureau, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, gives his views as to the rebuilding of the immigrant station on Ellis Island. Mr. Stump recommends that the work of reclaiming the island be continued until about three acres more are added, making the total area about seventeen acres.

He further recommends the construction of a main building for the use of immigrants, a hospital with quarters for the medical corps, and a restaurant and kitchen. These three buildings, he says, should be of steel and brick construction, fire-proof, and with all modern improvements.

The total cost of the improvements he estimates at $600,000.

Trouble at Fort Gibson.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Trouble has broken out afresh at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, where the Cherokee freedmen payment has just been resumed, and the Washington authorities have been appealed to for assistance in averting further disorders. News of the disturbance came officially in telegrams received to-day by Secretary Bliss. The Secretary forwarded the advices to the Secretary of War for his action, and wired Indian Inspector McLaughlin, who is supervising the payment, that he had done so, and, reminding him that the troops were on the ground, stated that order must be maintained at all hazards.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Rear Admiral Sicard and Capt. Goodrich of the Naval War College have been ordered to Washington next Monday to consult with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt in regard to the August manoeuvres of the North Atlantic squadron.

TORNADO IN MISSOURI.

Kilns and Furnaces Destroyed in Rich Hill—City Hall Roof Blown Away—Damage to Crops.

RICH HILL, Mo., June 25.—A tornado struck the northern portion of this city last night. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars. One set of kilns and one set of furnaces of the Cherokee-Lanyon Smelter Company was blown down, caught fire, and were totally consumed. The blacksmith's shops and other buildings at the plant and the Rich Hill Canning factory were wrecked.

The brick block of the M. S. Cowles Mercantile Company and the Buckeridge block were unroofed, and buildings occupied by The Daily Review badly damaged. The City Hall had its roof blown away, while the Amphitheatre House, horse stalls, sheds, and floral hall, together with agricultural halls and other buildings at the fair grounds were completely demolished.

The Christian and Episcopal Churches were badly damaged. The roundhouse of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and freight cars were blown from the tracks on the Pacific and Memphis yards. No lives were lost.

The streets are impassable from débris. The damage to crops alone will reach a high figure. During the storm, which lasted for thirty minutes, the rain fell in blinding sheets, accompanied by hail.

DECISION AGAINST SPRECKELS.

Storm in Sedalia.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 25.—An electrical, wind, and hail storm struck this city this morning, doing much damage. Trees were uprooted and barns, fences, and many small houses completely wrecked. A Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train ran into some cars that had been blown from the siding near Montrose. A young man, identity unknown, who had sought shelter in one of the cars, was killed. Crops have been utterly destroyed.

Washouts on the Memphis Road.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 25.—Six and thirty-four hundredths inches of rain fell here last night, making the greatest precipitation recorded by the weather observer here in many years. There were two washouts on the Memphis Road between Hammond and this city, delaying all passenger trains. Another washout is reported between Richards and Metz, on the Missouri Pacific. Both the Marmalon and Mill Creeks are running up stream from backwater and rapidly rising.

Liquor on Sale at 26,718 Places.

ALBANY, June 25.—There are 26,718 liquor tax certificates in force in the State at this date. From May 1 to date, 26,849 certificates have been issued, but 131 of them have been surrendered. The total number issued are divided into five classes, as follows: Liquor to be drunk on premises, 23,078; liquor not to be drunk on premises, 2,532; pharmacists, 1,064; common carriers, 117; trafficking in alcohol for mechanical and scientific purposes, 38.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

August Ohrnson is appointed acting boatswain.

Lieut. C. Laird's orders detaching him from the New York are revoked.

Lieut. F. W. Coffin is detached from the Yantic and ordered to the Puritan.

Lieut. H. T. Mayo is detached from the Thetis July 1 and ordered to the Bennington.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher is detached from the Bennington and ordered home. He has two months' leave.

FINAL DAYS IN THE CAMP

A Week's Experience That Will Be Memorable in the History of the Seventh Regiment.

PRIVATE O'RION HONORED

His Selection as the Colonel's Orderly Adds Another Feather to the Cap G Company—Preparing to Depart for Home.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Near Peekskill, June 25.—Johnnie goes marching home to-morrow and is already as pleasantly excited over the prospect as he was over his start for this point six days ago. As a rule Johnnie is young enough to find fun and interest and happy anticipations in every change and move—young enough in spirit if not in years, for some of the youngest members of the Seventh wear gray or pepper and salt hair or none at all beneath their uniform caps and helmets.

The loudest and happiest laughs in camp came from between lips on which beards have been long growing and some of the lightest and gayest, and most youthful hearts in the regiment have brought their light with them from the sunrise time of life through a good many years. It seems to be a characteristic of the military temperament to gallantly resist suggestions that there is a shady side to any period of life, to defy age, resist its penalties, and repudiate its infirmities, to maintain to the last the zest of existence, and to stoutly flaunt until the very end the flag of an unfaltering courage in the sombre and threatening face of Father Time.

It is the quietest encampment so far in the history of the State National Guard, and probably the hardest worked and most profitable. Everybody will carry home a blushing countenance and a scarlet nose, but these will be the honorable marks of honest and zealous service—certificates of faithful attendance at parades, drills, and guard mounts recorded by a blazing June sun. There will be few sore or swollen heads or shaky sets of nerves.

Heavier, Heartier, and Stronger.

Therefore Johnny goes marching home with clear head and conscience, almost invariably heavier, heartier, and stronger than he was when he came, and decidedly a better soldier, with a quantity of new and useful knowledge. He has been kept right to the work and put through his paces, and while he has growled a little in his tents and company streets he growling has been all good humored, because he feels that the theory of the encampment is being and has been practically applied, and that he has given good value for the money he will receive from the State, through the Paymaster General, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, by acquiring knowledge of the science and art of war.

Officers of the regular army from West Point and elsewhere have come here, have watched the Seventh critically in all its drill and work, in marching and the manual, field evolutions by regiment, battalion, and company, in firing by platoons and squads, by volleys and at will, and in skirmish drill, and have been hearty and cordial in their compliments and congratulations. Gen. Lawrason Riggs of the First Maryland Brigade, and Major Clinton Levering Riggs of Baltimore's famous crack regiment, the Fifth, were in camp yesterday and united in telling the regimental officers that they had never before seen such a magnificent military spectacle as the regiment at its evening parade.

Better than all, Col. Bates of Fort Keogh, Mon., a master of tactics, and here in behalf of the Federal Government, has freely expressed his gratification at the regiment's work. He is usually a silent and reticent man, and decidedly not an enthusiast on any subject. Praise from him means much. He says the regiment is in thoroughly good condition in all respects, efficient at every point, a credit to the State and the country, and obviously ready to be serviceable in time of war.

In consequence of all these things and some others, Johnny may be expected to arrive at home in high spirits and fine condition, proud and pleased.

Private O'Rion Glorified.

The happiest and most astonished man in camp to-day was Private J. F. O'Rion of Company G. The rivalry for the honor of being the Colonel's orderly is always warm. To be orderly on the last full day of the encampment is an especial honor. Each company had chosen its crack man and spent as much time and labor in grooming him as are devoted to preparing a favorite race horse or a leading pugilist or a débutante or a bride for their respective provinces of glory. Every garment, belt, button, and buckle that the company is at the service of the company's representative.

He is polished and trimmed, pipe clayed and garnished. The lay of every hair of his eyebrows and head is studied, care is taken that the last hair must be taken from cheek, chin, and lip, because beard is not regarded as military. Scores of young men have sacrificed the pride of their hearts and cut off their mustaches for this reason. Every wrinkle is smoothed out, every spot is obliterated. When all this had been done to-day, while the men were drawn up in ranks, the adjutant suddenly stopped in passing, looked Private O'Rion over, and announced, "the Colonel's Adjutant." He hadn't been selected or groomed or trimmed.

In fact nobody had thought of him, because he is a recruit of only a few weeks of service. That is one reason why he won. His uniform is brand new, and caught the Adjutant's eye. Aside from that, however, he is trim and soldierly looking, and has natural qualifications. Company G was in a frenzy of delight when the choice was announced, and all day watched the orderly as he followed the Colonel, sitting a hard trotting and stringy gray horse with the best of any horseman.

But Company G simply swelled to the bursting point in the afternoon when the second orderly of the day was taken from its ranks, the choice this time falling on Private Rodger T. Dodd. If any man is met anywhere in New York during the next few days with his chest abnormally distended and his head about six inches higher than its natural position, he may be noted immediately as a member of Company G. Those conditions exist throughout that organization to-night, and are likely to continue several days.

The head of the Seventh may be further inflated by this statement, made this evening to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast:

"I feel that the Seventh Regiment, from the Colonel down, has done its work intelligently and conscientiously. The ceremony of guard mount has shown careful attention and marked improvement from the first night. The guard has seemed to me to comprehend in the strongest way the dignity and responsibility of the work it had to perform. The quiet and intelligent way in which sentry work has been done has been marked and satisfactory."

A Hot Time To-night.

It may be reasonably expected that there will be a hot time in the old town to-morrow night, and that the members of the Seventh, "from Colonel down," will be throwing bouquets at each other.

This community has been interested all day in the laying of the floors for new tents, and the stringing of wires for new electric lights. The Twelfth Regiment, New York, and the Tenth Battalion, from Albany, will come in to-morrow. Between them they will bring 1,100 men. The village will change inhabitants and increase its population.

Under orders issued this afternoon the Seventh will vacate its quarters at 2:15 P. M. to-morrow on the arrival at Roa Hook of the Twelfth Regiment and the Tenth Battalion. As soon as the new tenants arrive the old ones—one week old—will depart, marching to Roa Hook to take a train which is expected to land them in New York about 5 o'clock, leaving here at 3:15. The walls of tents will be left down and the fronts closed. The newcomers may fulfill the words of the parable, and, finding their houses empty, swept, and garnished, may take unto themselves seven spirits worse than themselves.

Major Horatio P. Stacpole, Tenth Battalion, is relieved from duty as Post Adjutant from to-morrow at 3 P. M. to July 3 at 3 P. M., and will assume command of the Tenth Battalion during its tour of duty at this post. Capt. Stephen V. Hart, Adjutant of the Twenty-second Regiment, is detailed for duty as Post Adjutant at the encampment from 3 P. M. June 28 to 3 P. M. July 3.

On arriving in New York the Seventh will be met at the Grand Central Station by the veterans, and will proceed to the armory, marching up Fifth Avenue, in fatigue blouses and trousers with white helmets, and in heavy marching order. The regiment will be preceded by the guard in open order.

Word was received here to-day from Gov. Black that he will be so much detained by pressing public business that he will be unable to visit the camp until the middle or latter part of July.

A new hospital tent has been set up today. It will contain the medical instruments and will give more room for patients in case of emergency.

Case of Heat Prostration.

The Seventh will carry home all its sick and wounded, with the possible exception of Assistant Armorer Walter Brown, who was a victim this afternoon of heat prostration—the first of the week. His temperature was at 106, which is a dangerous point, but the doctors worked hard on him, and reported him to-night in satisfactory condition. He may not be well enough to go to the city to-morrow, however.

Gen. McAlpin and Major Darlington and Capt. Slocomte, United States Army, are among the distinguished visitors in camp, and dined with Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast this morning. Col. Chauncey, Twenty-eighth Regiment, also visited camp during the day.

A reception to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was given to-night by Col. Appleton and his staff, and the regular evening concert was given in front of the Adjutant General's tent.

There is complaint among the hangers on of the encampment and in Peekskill that the Seventh has not yielded the biennial harvest expected of it. The truth seems to be, as well as can be ascertained, that the men have not had their usual opportunities for scattering their funds to gladden the surrounding communities. The boat races at Poughkeepsie have carried away thousands who would have visited the encampment, much to the pleasure of officers and men here. While the regiment likes to be looked at and approved by the public, it chafes under the interference of crowds while it is intent on business.

A week ago the ferrymen and residents of Peekskill could say nothing too good for the Seventh. Now, after having engaged in a gorgeous municipal and political row over ferry licenses, the Peekskill folks and all the outlying—and experience shows that it is largely an outlying—community murmur against the Seventh and begin to look with hope to the next arrivals.

The news of the boat race arrived here early, and was received with dismal and dismayed silence. So far as can be learned there was not a Cornell backer in camp. Everybody was on Yale or Harvard. The volley of college yells which usually obliterates company lines and calls college men together to celebrate the success of Alma Mater did not come.

The last detail was announced this evening. It was for to-morrow morning: Officer of the Day—Capt. J. E. Schuyler, Company B; Officers of the Guard—First Lieut. A. G. Todd, Company G, and Second Lieut. W. E. Schastey, Company A.

The men had an easy time to-day, being spared in every possible way by the officers because of the presence of heat and humidity. "Never mind the guard" was shouted on every occasion when the alarm "Corporal of the Guard! Officer of the Day!" was given, and the midday work was omitted.

Company C gave Capt. Francis G. Landon an enthusiastic farewell this afternoon on his departure for New York, where he will take the steamship Spree with his bride for his wedding trip to Europe. Capt. Landon was married three weeks ago, but has postponed going abroad until the end of the regiment's encampment. All the men gathered in the company street and roused the camp with cheers for Capt. Landon. Lieut. Duval is in command, and will take the company to the city.

A thorough inspection of the hospital corps and tents was made by the Medical Board to-night.

Company C gave a concert to-night in their street, with a grand illumination. Several hundred ladies gathered around that part of camp and aided the militiamen and others in applauding the efforts of vocalists and elocutionists.

There is a regular procession of yachts bound down the river from Poughkeepsie, their lights making the river almost as brilliant as the camp.

Twelfth Regiment Leaves To-day.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. McC. Butt, will assemble at its armory this morning in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order, at 11:45 o'clock, to proceed to the State Camp near Peekskill to relieve the Seventh Regiment. The regiment will take train at the Grand Central Station at 12:30 P. M., and is due in camp at 2:30.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Company Incorporated to Conduct in 1899 an Exhibit of the New World's Progress.

ALBANY, June 25.—Articles of incorporation of the Pan-American Exposition Company were filed here and in Buffalo to-day. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the Transportation Club, in New York, this afternoon, to effect an organization.

The company is formed for promoting and conducting an exposition to illustrate the material progress of the New World during the nineteenth century, at some suitable location on the Niagara frontier in the State of New York, and for other purposes.

It has been decided to hold this exposition in 1899, commencing May 1, and running for a period of six months, and the site selected is at La Salle, on the Niagara River, at the line of the City of Niagara Falls. A location has been secured on Cayuga Island, which contains about 175 acres, and is accessible within a few minutes' ride for people coming from Buffalo, as well as Niagara Falls.

It is proposed to make this exposition complete in illustration of the progress and development of all of the American countries, as its name indicates, during the past century, and it will be made especially interesting on account of the wonderful development of electrical power, it being proposed to use that power entirely in running the machinery, the lighting, &c., of the exposition.

The incorporators include ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Chauncey M. Depew, E. B. Thomas, H. Walter Webb, Edgar Van Etten, Daniel O'Day, and William F. Sheehan

WANAMAKERS

GET-AWAY DAY

News pertinent to things that add to the enjoyment of the Saturday holiday and Sunday comfort.

For the men

First thought is of Bicycles. The 1898 Continental at $50 is capturing the town. It is Bicycle perfection. A safe and comfortable mount. The remaining 1897 Continentals are to go at $45. The 1897 Continent, an honest Wheel, but different in construction from the Continental, has been reduced to $33. In tandems, the Continental at $90 and the Wissahickon at $75, please the most critical.

After Bicycles come Fancy Shirts. Stylish and delightfully cool. The regular $1 sort are here at 50c. Materials are woven madras, fine percales and cheviots. Splendid assortment of newest styles. Even Shirt makers are buying them. Curiously cheap.

With Shirts, Neckties. A lot of all-silk String Ties, always heretofore 50c each, are on sale to-day at 12½c. Four Ties for the worth of one—and desirable colors and patterns at that.

Serge Suits—ideal clothing for warm days. Cool and dressy. Prices start at $10 for an all-wool Serge Suit, blue or black, fast colors, carefully tailored. Others up to $20 and $22.50 for Suits of genuine Clay serge. The top-notch of ready-to-wear clothing. Wanamaker ready-made clothing is unique—all the know-how gained from an experience of over thirty years is put into it. The result, Clothes that wear well, look well, keep their shape and please critical men.

We've been setting the pace in Bicycle Suits. About 50 of the $3.75 Suits that were $5. Others at $5 that are remarkable and unmatched values. A crash Suit, at $2.50.

For the women

Bicycles, of course. Same styles and prices as the men's.

Cycle Suits of pique, crash and denim, at $3. Values from $7.50 to $10. Many of them beautifully trimmed—all carefully finished and made by men tailors. Only trouble, not many of them—possibly 100. You'll need to be quick to share this tid-bit of good fortune. They're too cheap to be duplicated.

Then, a lot of straw trimmed Hats for the garden or seashore are to go at $1.75, $2 and $2.50. Just chance bargains in chic headwear. Their proper level is $2.50 to $4.

For the bicycle, Spatterdash Boots. The ones shown here at $2.25 are good enough to set other makers to imitating them—too good for them to match their style and finish at the price. Of chrome-tanned kidskin, and the perfection of shoemaking.

You must be interested in this Hosiery Store. The best, gathered direct from the makers the world over. This leads to economy. Cotton Hose, fine gauge, fast black, at 25c a pair. Regular 35c goods.

About 1,800 leather Belts, leather lined, nickel, gilt and leather covered harness buckles, at 50c. Yesterday's prices $1, $1.15 and $1.25.

For the children

No one enjoys Bicycles more than they. The Keystone, 20 in., $25; 24 in., $26.50, and 26 in., $30. Made on honor. Give them your confidence—they're worthy of it.

A lot of boys' Golf Suits, two styles, of fine quality cassimere, are $6.50 today instead of $9, $9.50. Sizes 7 to 19 years.

Boys' Wash Suits at 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2; regularly and always sold at about double elsewhere.

One of the features of this Hosiery store is Hose for children. A line of good, serviceable, fine ribbed cotton Hose, fast black, 6 pairs for 40c. They have double heels and toes. Marvelous cheapness.

Chocolate covered Nougats, 20c; regular 30c. Pure, fresh, delicious.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Isaac Zucker's Wife Arrested.

Mrs. Isaac Zucker, wife of the New York firebug, who was recently sentenced to forty years' imprisonment, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Hauenstein of Union Hill charged with assaulting Constable Miller, who called at her dry goods store to collect a debt.

New Egypt Barn Destroyed by Lightning.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 25.—A large barn on the farm occupied by James Tracey at New Egypt, together with three horses and fifteen tons of hay, and two sets of harness, were burned by a fire started by lightning to-night. The loss is $2,000.

KITEFOOT'S FOAM STAKES

McCafferty Rode His Filly to Victory Over Several Good Two-Year Olds at Sheepshead Bay.

VOTER WON THE CONEY ISLAND

It Was an Easy Triumph for the Metropolitan Handicap Winner—Two Very Exciting Finishes and Clever Work by the Jockeys.

J. J. McCafferty, owner, trainer, and rider of the two-year-old filly Kitefoot, proved to the satisfaction of many who surmised as much before that he has a first-class race horse in that animal. She won the seventeenth running of the Foam Stakes for two-year-olds, at Sheepshead Bay, yesterday, defeating some of the best two-year-olds of the year, among them Handball, Great Bend, Varus, and Archduke. Those who saw the filly's previous races could not have helped noticing that McCafferty was never anxious to put her to a strong test at the end, and in one or two cases, when she won, the artful trainer-owner-jockey, who ranks high in all and all of these three vocations, made a great bluff with his whip at the end. The layers of odds, however, were not completely fooled as to her ability.

While the horses were in the paddock yesterday, preparing for the race, the rumor was circulated that Kitefoot was ailing, but even that information did not force the price against her up to any extent, and at post-time the McCafferty commissioners who had waited, were obliged to accept 5 to 1.

Taral was fined $25 for breaking through the barrier with Great Bend, at the start, but he got the colt in hand, and the field got away to a good start, with Kitefoot last. They were hidden in a cloud of dust up to the point where the Futurity course joins the main track, where Varus was seen to emerge from the cloud, with Handball in attendance. Kitefoot was in a good position, and in the last sixteenth she got to the front in a drive with Varus. She forged ahead rapidly enough, and won by a length and a half. Archduke shot out from the rear division in the final furlong, and beat Varus a neck for the place.

The other two handicaps—the Coney Island—at six furlongs, resulted in an easy victory for Voter. The winner of the Metropolitan Handicap went to the front at the fall of the flag and was never headed. The Swain came from the rear very fast at the end, and was second by four lengths from Brandywine.

The mile and a furlong race and the final race of the day, at a mile and sixteenth on the grass course, brought out exciting finishes. In the former Haphazard came as fast as a flash in the stretch and beat Doggett a head for the money, and in the race on the turf, Dame Quickly, Divide, and Sun Up had a terrific drive all through the stretch, Dame Quickly winning by a nose, and Divide and Sun Up making a dead heat for second money. Lady Mitchell won cleverly enough from Shasta Water in the second race, and Nick won the opening race in a drive by a neck.

Details of the races, with the order in which the horses finished in the several events, and the betting against them, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Nick, Bromley & Cv.'s br. h., by Mortemer-Retribution, aged, 129 pounds, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sherrer)
2—Bliss Rucker, Burns & Waterhouse's br. c., 2, 87, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Belderere, George B. Smith's b. m., 6, 124, 8 to 5.....(Sloane)

Hugh Penny, 126, 5 to 1, (Reiff;) Successful, 112½, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Billali, 113, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) and Harwarden, 129, 20 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5.

1—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. f., by Candlemas-Magdie Mitchell, 118 pounds, 8 to 5 and out.....(Sloane)
2—Shasta Water, Burns & Waterhouse's b. f., 118, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hennessy)
3—Pootess, W. Lajmbeer's ch. f., 110, 5 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Trayant, 115, 15 to 1, (Thorpe;) Nay Nay, 110, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Ponnetta, 106, 20 to 1, (Harrison,) and Whiteness Bonnie, 103, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by half a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $5,500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs straight. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Kitefoot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Buchanan-Long Shore, 115 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(McCafferty)
2—Archduke, R. L. Rose's b. c., 118, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Varus, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 118, 5 to 2.....(Littlefield)

Handball, 125, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Colonial Dame, 115, 40 to 1, (Griffin;) Great Bend, 118, 5 to 2, (Taral;) False Pride, 118, 5 to 1, (Penn,) and Sequestrian, 115, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second, and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

1—Voter, James R Keene's ch. c., by Troiais-Balsam-Mavourneen, 3 years, 121 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—The Swain, Covington & Kent's br. h., 5, 112, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Van Keuren)
3—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. h., 5, 115, 6 to 1.....(Doggett)

Premier, 125, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Hanwell, 115, 15 to 1, (Griffin;) Bastion, 104, 12 to 1, (Thorpe;) Intermission, 113, 7 to 1, (Midgley,) and Blue Devil, 105, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:56 1-5.

1—Haphazard, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., by Leonatus-Nettie Howell, 3 years, 103 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Martin)
2—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 5, 118, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Petrel, A. J. Joyner's b. g., 6, 86, 3 to 1.....(Maher)

Belleport, 101, 6 to 1, (Sloane;) Azure, 96½, 8 to 1, (Wilhite;) Semper Ego, 113, 9 to 5, (Taral,) and Joe Miller, 104, 20 to 1, (Thorpe,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a nose; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, of which $125 to second, and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf.

1—Dame Quickly, W. B. Jennings's br. f., by Darebin-Quickly, 3 years, 110 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thorpe)
•—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 3, 123, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
•—Sun Up, N. M. Barrick's ch. h., 5, 132, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Sims)

Rifle, 114, 20 to 1, (Penn;) All Over, 126, 5 to 2, (Sherrer,) and Sir Play, 124, 5 to 2, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

•Dead heat for place.

Won in a drive by a nose; dead heat for second place.

Results at Latonia.

LATONIA, Ky., June 25.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Prince Carl, 114 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1, won; Duke of Montrose, 112, (Morrison,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Prudent, 107, (C. Reiff,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Carlacorn, Belle of Fordham, Momus, Santa Marie, Cerro Gordo, Patsy, and Kankan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Tom Collins, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10, won; Wilfred Laurier, 95, (Murray,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; The Doctor, 104, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:58¼. Depending, Eildad, Bob Knight, Bambrook, Flop, and Elegant also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Orinda, 95 pounds, (R. Isom,) 5 to 2, won; Jamboree, 101, (James,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Parson, 101, (Morrison,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Booze, Simple Jack, Royal Dance, Elsina, and Pete Kitchen also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Mazarine, 99 pounds, (Nutt,) 9 to 5, won; Governor Boles, 99, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Eddie Burke, 100, (H. Williams,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Fred Barr, Letcher, and Belle Bramble also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Flight, 93, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, won; Elsie M., 105, (T. Hill,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Georgie C., 108, (Gleason,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:04½. Pinar Del Rio, Exquisite, May Lemer, Aces, Lottie Love, Crenan, and Love Letter also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Frontman, 114, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 5, won; J. P. B., 111, (Morrison,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Cliesie B., 107, (Hart,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Hibernia Queen, Anna Gath, Tenochtitlan, Ida M., and Elsket also ran.

GALTEE MORE WINS AGAIN.

Second Day's Racing at the Sandown Park Meeting.

LONDON, June 25.—At the second day's racing of the Sandown Park Summer meeting, to-day, Mr. J. Gubbins's bay colt Galtee More, by Kendal-Morganette, (winner of the Derby Stakes of 1897,) won the fourth renewal of the Sandringham Cup, Mr. C. D. Rose's filly Cortegar, by Galliard-Agnes Court, being second.

This cup is of 500 sovereigns, in plate or specie, (given by the Sandown Park Club,) added to a sweepstakes of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-old colts, the second to receive 10 per cent. out of the sweepstakes, and the third to receive 5 per cent. out of the sweepstakes.

The race was run over the Sandringham Cup Course, (about one mile and 125 yards.)

Mr. Gubbins's horse Galtee More, in addition to winning the Derby Stakes, also won the Two-Thousand Guineas Stakes, the Jubilee Stakes, the Newmarket Stakes, and the Prince of Wales's Stakes.

The second year of the fourth Clarence and Avondale Stakes was won by Mr. H. T. Barclay's brown colt Ben Armine.

Eight horses ran over the course, (about one mile and one furlong,) the following being the detailed result:

Mr. H. T. Barclay's br. c., Ben Armine, 3 years old, by Bendigo, out of Elsa.....1
Lord Hindlip's b. c., Brechin, 4 years old, by Bauldine, out of Distingue.....2
Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's b. f., Merle, 3 years old, by St. Serf, out of Thistle Field.....3

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

The Fixtures to be Decided at the Fall Meeting.

Entries to the following fixtures, which will be decided at the Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which opens on Aug. 24, will close on Thursday, July 15:

For Two-Year-Olds—The Great Eastern Handicap of $6,000; Futurity Course. The Flatbush Stakes of $3,000; seven furlongs. The Autumn Maiden Stakes of $2,000; five furlongs. The Sapphire Stakes of $2,000; five and one-half furlongs. The Dash Stakes of $2,000; five and one-half furlongs. The Belles Stakes of $2,000; Futurity Course. The Fartridge Stakes of $1,500; six furlongs on turf. The Golden Rod Stakes of $1,500; six and one-half furlongs on turf.

For All Ages—The Flight Stakes of $2,500; seven furlongs.

For Three-Year-Olds—The September Stakes of $2,000; one mile and three furlongs. The Flying Stakes of $2,000; six furlongs. The Reapers Stakes of $2,000; one mile and three-sixteenths. The Dolphin Stakes of $2,000; one mile and a furlong.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward—The Twin City Handicap of $5,000; one mile and a quarter. The Autumn Cup of $5,000; two miles. The Turf Handicap of $1,500; one mile and a quarter on turf. The Russet Handicap of $1,500; one and one-half miles on turf. The Autumn Handicaps of $5,000, consisting of the Fall Handicap at six furlongs, the Ocean Handicap at one mile, and the Omnium Handicap at one mile and a furlong.

The foal and yearling entries for the Annual Champion Stakes, of $25,000, the first running of which will be during the Fall meeting of 1900, will also close on July 15. This stake is to be a continuous one, and the three running will necessarily be confined to three and four-year-olds. Once entered, a horse is eligible to start in any one of the annual races for the stake upon payment of the starting fee of $100. The weights carrying ability, for the distance is at two miles and a quarter, and the weights will be, for three-year-olds, 116 pounds; four-year-olds, 130 pounds, and five-year-olds and upward, 131 pounds. Gelding and sex allowances will be made.

The stake was arranged with many novel conditions, principal among them being a reservation of $500 out of the stakes for the trainer of the winner at the time of the race. The owner of the winner at the time of the entry will get $1,000, and the owner of second and third at the time of entry, respectively, $500 and $250.

Yearling entries for the Lawrence Realization of 1899, and foal entries for the same stake of 1900, will also close on July 15.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Arbuckle	111	Leedsville	104
Cleophus	109	*Fernandine	103
Parvesan	108	Manuasen	103
Tobias	108	Shultz	102
Braw Lad	106	Purseproud	101
Storm King	106	Chum	101
Wolhurst	105		

*Formerly Ferdinand.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Sir Walter	126	Volley	112
Free Advice	112	The Swain	112
Challenger	118	Paul Kauvar	110
Cromwell	117	Tragedian	110
Rensselaer	117	Lincoln II	105
Rondo	114		

THIRD RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Blue Away	114	Fixed Star	109
Kitty Daly	111	Moat d'Or	109
General Maceo	109	Glorian	109
Varus	109	Lydian	106

FOURTH RACE.—The Stirrup Cup, of $1,500, for three-year olds and upward; gentlemen riders. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ferrier	156	St. Nicholas	139
Rodman B.	153		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Wild Warrior	122	Chalmers	122
Wasteful	122	Governor Bushnell	122
Commerce	122	Whistling Con	122
Athanas	122	Ella Daly	119
Sybaris	122	Syrilus	119
Lucid	122	Naviculine	119
Glorian	122		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Gotham	117	Zanone	105
Beaufort	111	Lambent	103
Golf	111	Estraca	101
Titmouse	108	Rosso	101
Illusion	108	Hi Daddy	95
Mingo II	108	Dr. Jim	95
Harrington	108	Kaiser Ludwig	95
Agitator	108	Trayline	90
Dolando	105		
Refugee	100		

SEVENTH RACE.—Free handicap steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Mars Chan	149	Mill Boy	140
Tuxedo	145	Beaumont	135
Latitude	142		

FREDA WINS THE KAISER'S CUP.

Jubilee Race in the North Sea Witnessed by Emperor William.

HELIGOLAND, June 25.—Of the thirteen yachts which started from Dover, England, on Wednesday last, in a race for the cup presented by Emperor William of Germany in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, to be raced for by yachts belonging to any royal or recognized British yacht club, the Cetonia, schooner, 203 tons, owned by Lord Iveagh, arrived first, at 7:34 o'clock this morning. The Ariadne, schooner, 390 tons, the property of the Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram, crossed the finish line four minutes later.

The race was for yachts of forty tons and upward, owned by British subjects and built in the United Kingdom or Ireland.

The Amphitrite, schooner, 161 tons, Sir Frederick Wills, Bart., arrived at 9:17 o'clock, and the Freda, belonging to Mr. Wyndham F. Cook, crossed the line at 11 o'clock.

Emperor William watched the arrivals from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

Mr. Wyndham F. Cook's yawl Freda, of 120 tons, won the Emperor's Cup on time allowance. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram's schooner Ariadne was second, and Mr. E. C. F. James's yawl Jullanar, 126 tons, was third.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, June 25.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Sloop Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; steamer Seneca, New York Yacht Club; steamer Chatola, Mr. McQuestion. The last two sailed, also the sloop Xara, owned by W. I. Van Wart. The steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel, and yawl Pawnee, owned by F. V. Alexander, are in the harbor.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS LOSING.

Philadelphians Play an Eleven of Oxford Past and Present.

LONDON, June 25.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven of Oxford Past and Present was resumed at the oval to-day. The Oxford players yesterday, in their first innings, scored 261 runs, and when the stumps were drawn on account of rain yesterday afternoon the Americans had scored 22 runs for no wickets down, Wood being not out for 11 runs and Thayer not out for the same number of runs.

At the resumption of play to-day Wood was caught for 13 runs, and Lester, who followed, was stumped for 1 one. Thayer was caught for 31, Coates was caught for 5, King was bowled for 7, Bohlen was caught for 7, Biddle was bowled for 8, and Cregar was bowled for 16. Eight wickets down for 95 runs.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia were all out for 120 runs. They then went in for their second innings. Wood was caught for no runs, Thayer was caught for 11, and King was caught for 17.

At the close of play to-day the Gentlemen of Philadelphia had scored 202 runs for nine wickets.

Wins the Third Century.

The Staten Island Cricket Club played the Thespians yesterday at Livingston, and the occasion was marked by the compilation of the third century of the season. R. T. Rokely was the lucky three-figure scorer, and his innings of 112, not out, was marked by the most vigorous kind of hitting. The Islanders won, the margin of their victory being 170 runs.

Be sure you get Grain-O and not a cheap brain imitation claiming to be the original.—Adv.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Philadelphia Defeated Brooklyn in a Game Marked by Heavy Hitting on Both Sides.

NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN

Boston and Pittsburg Were Victorious in the Other National League Games Played Yesterday—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	37	13	.740
Baltimore	34	15	.694
Cincinnati	30	17	.638
New York	29	19	.604
Brooklyn	25	25	.500
Cleveland	24	25	.490
Pittsburg	24	25	.490
Philadelphia	26	28	.472
Washington	21	27	.438
Louisville	19	29	.396
Chicago	18	32	.360
St. Louis	11	42	.209

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Washington—New York, 11; Washington, 6.
At Washington, (second game)—Washington, 6; New York, 4.
At Brooklyn—Philadelphia, 13; Brooklyn, 11.
At Boston—Boston, 10; Baltimore, 9.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 4.

To-Day's Games.

New York in Washington.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Boston.
Cleveland in Chicago.
Louisville in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

The three pitchers who played in yesterday's Brooklyn-Philadelphia game were ineffective, because both teams appeared to have on a batting streak.

From the third inning until the end of the game singles, doubles, triples, and home runs were batted out in rapid succession. Fisher was removed in the third inning, after he had given up seven hits, and McMahon was substituted. The last game of the series with Philadelphia will be played to-day. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	Cooley, cf	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Dowd, 2b	2	3	3	5	0	0	0
Anderson, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Delehanty, lf	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Shoch, lf	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	Lajoie, rf	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	Boyle, 1b	0	3	14	0	0	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	1	1	8	1	0	0	0	Clements, c	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Canavan, 2b	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	Gilen, ss	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
G. Smith, ss	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	Cross, 3b	2	2	1	5	0	0	0
Grim, c	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	Orth, p	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
McMahon, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	0								
Total	11	11	27	11	0			Total	13	19	27	13	2		

Brooklyn .....0 0 4 3 1 0 3 0 0—11
Philadelphia .....0 0 5 5 1 2 0 0 0—13

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 13. Two-base hits—Shindle, G. Smith, Grim, Lejole, Gilen, Dowd. Three-base hits—Lajoie, Shindle. Home runs—Delehanty, Shindle, La Chance. Stolen bases—Orth, (2,) Cross, Griffin. Double play—Smith, La Chance, and Shindle. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Orth, 2; off McMahon, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Orth, 2; by McMahon, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

New York, 11; Washington, 6.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mercer lost the first game to-day, and Swaim went in the box in the second inning. Ruste was almost invincible in pitching, but errors by himself and Warner aided the Senators in getting runs. In the second game McJames did masterly work, while Meekin was hit hard. Score:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Wrigley, cf	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	Van H'n, cf	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Demont, ss	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	Joyce, 3b	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Farrell, c	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	Davis, ss	1	2	4	4	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	2	1	5	2	0	0	0
Reilly, 3b	1	2	5	3	0	0	0	Warner, c	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Abbey, rf	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	Clark, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	Holmes, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Rusie, p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Swaim, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0								
*McGuire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	6	13	27	9	6			Total	11	11	27	11	2		

*Batted for Swaim in the ninth inning.

Washington .....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1—6
New York .....5 2 0 0 1 0 2 1 0—11

Earned runs—Washington, 1; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Warner, Wrigley. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Van Haltren. Home runs—Tiernan, Wrigley. Stolen bases—Holmes, Abbey. Double play—Davis to Clarke. First on balls—By Mercer, 1; by Rusie, 5; by Swaim, 1. Struck out—By Mercer, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 6; New York, 5. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Washington, 6; New York, 4.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Wrigley, cf	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf	1	1	1	1	3	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Demont, ss	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	Joyce, 3b	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Maguire, c	0	2	8	1	1	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
Reilly, 3b	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	Warner, c	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Abbey, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Clark, 1b	0	0	1	10	1	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	1	2	0	6	1	1	0	Holmes, lf	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
McJames, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Meekin, p	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
								Wilson, c	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	10	3			Total	4	4	12	24	10	2	

Washington .....2 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—6
New York .....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—Washington, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Three-base hits—Tucker, Abbey. Stolen bases—Davis, Joyce, Reilly, Demont, Wrigley, Maguire. Double plays—O'Brien, Demont, Tucker. First base on balls—Off Mont, Tucker, in, 4; off McJames, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By McJames, 1. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by McJames, 7. Left on bases—Washington, 7; New York, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Boston, 10; Baltimore, 9.

BOSTON, June 25.—Hoffer pitched great ball for Baltimore to-day up to the ninth inning, when the score stood 9 to 7 in the visitors' favor. In the ninth, with two men out, and none on bases, Collins made a hit, and then Hoffer went completely to pieces, making a wretched exhibition, giving three men bases on balls in succession, and forcing in one run. Then Tenney, after two strikes had been called on him, made a hit to right field, driving in the winning runs. The immense crowd went wild, and Tenney was carried off the field amid the greatest enthusiasm ever exhibited at a ball game in this city. Klobedanz was taken out of the box in the eighth inning, being replaced by Lewis. Keeler hurt himself in the first inning, and O'Brien was substituted. The batting of Stenzel and Stivetts and the fielding of Long and Jennings were the features. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
H'mton, cf	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	McGraw, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Tenney, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	O'Brien, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Long, ss	0	1	4	7	1	0	0	Jennings, ss	1	2	4	6	1		
Duffy, lf	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Kelley, lf	2	1	0	0	0	1	
Stivetts, rf	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	Stenzel, cf	2	4	5	0	0	0	
Yeager, 2b	1	1	4	3	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	0	
Collins, 3b	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	Reitz, 2b	1	1	3	1	0	0	
Ganzel, c	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	How'man, c	1	0	5	1	0	0	
Kl'bdanz, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Hoffer, p	0	0	1	0	4	0	
Lewis, p	0	1	1	0	0	0	0								
*Stahl	1	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	10	11	27	16	3			Total	9	11	26	12	3		

*Stahl batted for Lewis in ninth.
†Winning run made with two men out.

Boston .....0 5 0 0 1 0 0 1 3—10
Baltimore .....3 0 1 0 5 0 0 0 0—9

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Long, Stenzel, (2.) Stolen bases—Kelley, (2,) Stenzel, (2,) Doyle, Tenney. Double plays—Long and Ganzel; Collins, Long, and Tenney; Jennings, Reitz, and Doyle; Jennings and Doyle. First base on balls—By Klobedanz, 7; by Hoffer, 9. Hit by pitched ball—By Klobedanz, 2; by Hoffer, 1. Struck out—By Klobedanz, 1; by Hoffer, 4. Passed ball—Bowerman. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Baltimore, 9. First base by errors—Boston, 2; Baltimore, 2. Ump

JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE DEAD

End Came Suddenly, Though Long Expected, with His Family All About Him.

OLDEST MEMBER OF TAMMANY

Had Been Active in Business from Early Youth, but Always Had Time for Political and Charitable Work—A Sketch of His Career.

Joseph J. O'Donohue died at his home, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street, at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Until a short time before the end Mr. O'Donohue's symptoms were no worse than they had been for two weeks, and the members of his family had no expectation of his immediate demise. His exhausted vitality, however, brought about a sudden change for the worse about noon, and members of the family were hastily summoned to his bedside.

There were in the sick-room when Mr. O'Donohue breathed his last his wife, his sons Joseph J. and Thomas J., and his two unmarried daughters, Theresa R. and Mary M. I. O'Donohue; also his physician, Dr. John A. McCreery; his friend and confessor, the Rev. Father M. N. McKinnon; his nephew, Col. Hugh O'Donohue, and his three brothers, James, John V., and Thomas J. O'Donohue.

Mr. O'Donohue was conscious up to about an hour before he died. He was resting easily, and as his gaze rested on his eldest son the latter said: "Father, do you know me?" and instantly the dying man replied: "Of course I do. You are Joe." Soon afterward the dying man closed his eyes and slept his life away.

Since Mr. O'Donohue submitted to a heroic surgical operation a few years ago his health, which throughout his busy career had been his proud boast, showed signs of impairment. For the past two years he grew steadily weaker, and on more than one occasion death seemed imminent. Two weeks ago his condition became so bad that his physician was forced to abandon hope, although he thought that Mr. O'Donohue might live perhaps a month. The sick man realized his condition and submitted to his fate with calm resignation.

Early Start in Business.

Joseph J. O'Donohue was a native of New York City, having been born at 40 Peck Slip on Jan. 8, 1834. His father was John O'Donohue, who, after receiving a liberal education in Dublin, came to this city and embarked in the wholesale grocery business, in which he prospered. At the age of ten years Joseph entered the counting room of his father's wholesale house. Before he attained his majority he was admitted to partnership in the wholesale coffee firm of John O'Donohue & Sons. This firm remained until Jan. 1, 1880, when it was changed to Joseph J. O'Donohue & Sons, with branches in Europe and South America.

The history of the O'Donohue family is contemporaneous with the growth and history of Williamsburg. There the elder O'Donohue lived and died, and the subject of this sketch made his residence there until 1870, when he removed to New York. As early as 1855 Joseph J. O'Donohue became interested in the ferry business, and it was mainly through his efforts that the ferry companies, the Long Island Ferry Company and the Brooklyn Ferry Company, were consolidated, he being elected President of the new corporation. He continued to hold that office until a few weeks ago, when he resigned on account of ill health. While a young man Mr. O'Donohue was an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department in Williamsburg. For some years prior to his removal to New York he was Chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee.

Oldest Member of Tammany Hall.

Since 1889 Mr. O'Donohue had been the oldest member of Tammany Hall, having joined that organization in 1856. Although always a Democrat in politics, he was an outspoken supporter of President Lincoln's war policy, and he was Secretary of the first war meeting held in Williamsburg, in 1861, to devise means for the maintenance of the wives and children of men who had gone to the front. After the close of the war, the nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn was offered Mr. O'Donohue, but he declined it.

When William M. Tweed's influence in Tammany Hall and in the Democratic Party was paramount, Mr. O'Donohue opposed his methods vigorously, and when the movement to overthrow the Tweed ring was under way he became an active member of the famous Committee of Seventy. He conducted the Shrievalty campaign, which resulted in the defeat of "Boss" Tweed and the election of James Lynch.

Mayor Wickham in 1874 appointed Mr. O'Donohue Park Commissioner, and he served in that capacity for two years, resigning in consequence of having been placed on the Democratic Electoral ticket in the Tilden-Hayes campaign. The year 1883 witnessed one of the liveliest Congressional election contests that ever occurred in New York, and Joseph J. O'Donohue took a conspicuous part in it as the chief lieutenant of Roswell P. Flower, who was running against William Waldorf Astor. Mr. Flower was elected, and he attributed a large measure of his success to the activity and sagacity of Mr. O'Donohue. From that time onward Mr. O'Donohue continued to be an important political factor in that Congressional district.

Opposed to Henry George.

In 1884 he not only did great service in organizing campaign clubs for Cleveland, but he exerted a powerful influence against the candidacy of Henry George for Mayor. Again, in 1888, Mr. O'Donohue was active in organizing the Cleveland and Thurman Business Men's Clubs, and in the great business men's parade in that year he marched, in the rain, over the entire route of the procession at the head of the Down Town Merchants' Club. On various occasions Mr. O'Donohue's name was conspicuously mentioned in connection with the nomination for Mayor of this city.

Joseph J. O'Donohue was a free-handed giver, and his charities were without limit. He gave to every worthy cause which was properly brought to his attention. It was due to his efforts chiefly that a law was passed exempting the orphan asylums and hospitals of New York from the payment of water taxes. He was a Trustee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the New York Foundling Asylum, and St. Patrick's Cathedral, and for many years he attended to the entire management of the Home for the Aged, under the charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and of the New York Coffee Exchange.

Belonged to Sixty Clubs.

He was a general club man, and belonged to about sixty of the New York and Brooklyn social clubs, including several athletic organizations. Mr. O'Donohue's record as an Irish patriot was a very honorable one. He was one of the originators of the Hoffman House Parliamentary Committee which raised $200,000 for Mr. Parnell, and at a great mass meeting in the Academy of Music in favor of home rule for Ireland he was personally delegated to carry copies of the resolutions to Gladstone and Parnell.

Mr. O'Donohue was married Sept. 7, 1858, to Miss Teresa M. J. Riley of New York, and two sons and two daughters in later years completed his family.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but services will probably be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday forenoon, Archbishop Corrigan officiating.

Reduced Its Capital Stock.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Realistic Advertising Company was held yesterday in the office of William H. Brown at 60 White Street, and the capital stock of the company was reduced from $30,000, consisting of 300 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000, consisting of 300 shares of the par value of $10 each. Among the Directors besides Mr. Brown are Effingham H. Nichols, C. A. Galloney, and C. G. West. Mr. Brown said yesterday that the company was organized about a year ago, but had not yet begun business. It was a private corporation, and the stockholders simply chose to reduce the capital stock. The company would probably begin business in the Fall.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads Opposed to the Union Pacific Plan of Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report favorably the resolution introduced by Senator Harris of Kansas expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should redeem the Union Pacific Railroad from prior liens and take steps to foreclose the Government mortgage. The resolution was amended by the addition of a provision at the instance of Senator Morgan requesting the President to "suspend proceedings to carry into effect the agreement alleged to have been made to sell the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad and in the sinking fund until further action of Congress is had in reference thereto."

The action of the committee was unanimous. Senator Harris was authorized to make the report. In presenting the resolution to the Senate, Mr. Harris will introduce a report, which, while it is not authorized as a committee report, gives the Kansas Senator's views and indicates the reasons of the committee for the action taken.

This report states that it was the intention of Congress that the Pacific Railroads should constitute a continuous National highway, and thus proceeds:

"When the Executive Department of the Government consents to an arrangement by which this fundamental object of the law is absolutely and forever defeated, and the great line so highly prized is to be divided up among warring and conflicting interests, it is time for an earnest and emphatic protest on the part of Congress, and when further it is found that the Executive not only permits, but actually participates and aids in the execution of this destruction and actually proposes to consent to a surrender of the sinking fund and the enormous sacrifice of the pecuniary interests of the Government, it would seem beyond the power of the most able of corporation agencies to satisfactorily explain such action.

"The correspondence shows letters from various Government directors highly approving this unlawful proceeding. If we are to believe the current news of the day, some of these directors are largely interested in the proposed new organization, and history seems about to repeat itself and the practices of the Credit Mobilier and the construction companies of the past to be once more revived and put in operation.

"If the Government has knowledge of this plan of reorganization it has not been communicated to Congress, and the haste in the sale of the property under the existing agreement with the former Executive, which is evidently a part of the plan, requires the active intervention of Congress in demanding a full knowledge of the plan in course of execution."

Figures are added to show that under the proposed reorganization the Government would lose $24,184,396, and it is also claimed that great losses would be sustained by other creditors.

OREGON SHORT LINE.

Data Concerning the New Consolidated Bonds and Stocks.

BOSTON, June 25.—The Oregon Short Line reorganization committee announces that the new securities, the consolidated first mortgage bonds, the income A bonds, and the stock, will be ready for delivery July 1, and that later announcement will be made as to the date the income B bonds will be ready for delivery.

Certificates for Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consolidated bonds will be exchanged at the American Loan and Trust Company, Boston, and the Guaranty Trust Company in New York. Certificates for Utah Southern general mortgage bonds and extension mortgage bonds should be exchanged at the Old Colony Trust Company, in Boston, or the Mercantile Trust Company, New York.

Certificates for Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern stock will be exchanged at the Old Colony Trust Company, in Boston, and the Manhattan Trust Company, in New York.

Cash for the face value of coupons due Jan. 1 and July 1, 1897, for the new consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be paid by the depositories at the time of delivery of the bonds. Certificates will be received at these depositories on and after Monday, June 28, when, it is understood, some of the certificates will be ready for delivery, but all will be ready for delivery July 1. Transfer books for the old certificates of deposits have been closed.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN TRAFFIC.

Rock Island Road the First in the West to Show the Effect.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Rock Island is the first of the Western roads to show any effects of the recently improved conditions in traffic. President Cable declared to-day, unofficially, that for this year the stockholders of the Rock Island would receive dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. instead of 2 per cent, which the road has been paying of late.

Rio Grande Western's Purchase.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 25.—It has become a matter of current gossip that the Rio Grande Western Railway Company has purchased the Utah Central Railway. According to the story this acquisition is made for the purpose of opening to the Rio Grande Western the rich mining district in and about Park City, and of giving the Western the advantage of liberal franchises in and about Salt Lake City. The Rio Grande Western has been desirous of extending its lines so that it can carry the ores of the Park Mine to Colorado, and gain the traffic, or a part of it, that the Union Pacific has almost entirely controlled up to this time. The purchase includes branches up Red Butte and Emigration Cañons. The amount paid has not yet been made public.

The Kansas Central Sold.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 25.—Judge Hiram P. Dillon of Topeka, Kan., Master in Chancery, to-day, at noon, sold at auction the Kansas Central Railroad and rolling stock to Walter B. Horn and Thomas Joyce of Brooklyn, N. Y., for $200,000, which was the lowest bid that could be accepted under the order of sale. The purchasers were represented by P. C. Anderson of New York, son of E. Ellery Anderson, receiver of the Union Pacific, and he deposited a certified check for $20,000 before bidding. His bid was the only one. The Kansas Central Railroad Company was organized in 1871, and the road was completed from Leavenworth to Holton the following year. A few years later it was extended to Onaga, and thence to Miltonvale, the present terminus. It is 206 miles long.

Street Railway Deal in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—It is announced that an immense traction company, with a capital stock of $7,500,000 will shortly be organized to take in the Lindell and Missouri Street Railway systems. The consolidation will occur as soon as the necessary legal steps can be taken, and an interchangeable transfer system probably will be inaugurated. The new company is the direct result of the recent purchase of the Missouri Railroad Company by stockholders of the Lindell system.

RELIGION ON CONEY ISLAND.

Salvationists Move on the Enemy's Stronghold—Rival Armies Seek Conquest.

Yesterday morning Ida Lewis Davis of the American Volunteers called on Police Capt. Collins of the Coney Island Precinct and exhibited a permit signed by Mayor Wurster allowing the American Volunteers to hold open-air meetings on the streets of Coney Island.

Miss Lewis told the Captain that the Volunteers would begin a crusade against sin on the island. Yesterday afternoon a small band of the Volunteers, under the leadership of Miss Davis, held a meeting on Surf Avenue, corner of Twelfth Street. There was no disturbance at the meeting, although the band was surrounded by a large crowd of low characters. Early next week several additional bands of workers will be sent to the island, and attempts to hold services in front of the concert halls will be made.

On Sunday both the Volunteers and the Salvation Army will be represented on the island, and it is expected that rival meetings will be held as close as possible to each other.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Arrangements for Conventions of Christian Endeavorers, Baptist Union, and Epworth League.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO BE RUN

Some of Those Who Will Go from This City and Brooklyn—Christian Endeavor Train Accommodations Are Nearly All Taken for the San Francisco Trip.

Regarding the prospects of the International Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco next month, General Secretary J. Willis Baer said yesterday:

"The success of the excursions from the Eastern States is a surprise. Most of the excursion managers have had to stop booking delegates, as they are not able to get sleeping cars for them. We take out two solid trains from Boston with over 500 people aboard, and for some time we have been turning people away to the train service of the regular lines. This has been true in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States. It looks as if we would have a remarkable attendance from the East and New England. Of course, we have been expecting a good attendance from the Middle, Western, and Pacific Coast States."

New York State's delegation, which was at first estimated at 200, will reach twice that number at least. Miss Katherine Jones, Secretary of the Presbyterian Christian Endeavorers, and a few others have already started. The New Jersey delegation will be quite as large as that of New York, while the Pennsylvania and District of Columbia delegations, which combine west of Chicago, will number fully 800. The official trains are to have their special dining cars, which are to be turned into impromptu chapels at night for evening song and praise service.

The first train from nearly all the Eastern States are to stop over Sunday, July 4, at Salt Lake City. The Christian Endeavorers of Utah have planned a rally, and services are to be held on that Sunday in every evangelical church in Salt Lake City. The preachers will include the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies of this city, who preaches in the First Presbyterian Church in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. J. McKittrick of Buffalo in the evening. The Rev. Cortland Myers of the Brooklyn Baptist Temple preaches in the First Baptist Church; the Rev. W. T. S Lumbar of Morristown, N. J., in the East Side Baptist Church; Bishop Alexander Walters of Jersey City in the African Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. William E. Park of Gloversville, N. Y., in the Plymouth Congregational Church, and Bishop B. W. Arnett in the First Methodist Church.

The plans for the excursions of the New York Endeavorers have been considerably altered by Transportation Manager Kinports. Two trains will be run, the first leaving New York next Monday evening, in charge of V. V. Beard of the New York Central and the second on Wednesday, in charge of Mr. Kinports. The change is due to the lack of accommodations at the points of interest where the trains will stop. At Manitou, Col., for instance, where a carriage ride through the Garden of the Gods was scheduled, carriages could only be secured for 200 persons in one day. Those taking the second train will spend Sunday, July 4, at the Hotel Antlers, Colorado Springs, reaching Salt Lake City July 6, and San Francisco on July 8.

On the return trip, the first train will leave July 13 and the second July 19, thus giving opportunity for visits to Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, Del Monte, and Monterey. Both trains are to be exclusively of Pullman cars, and are to be decorated in blue and white. The New York delegation will include the following:

W. S. Wensley and party, Miss S. E. Williams, Miss M. Whitley, Miss Rankin, J. W. Williams and father, Miss C. H. Whitley, the Rev. Dr. Wylie, wife, and father; Miss Mary V. Worstell and mother, A. M. Welch and party, Miss Lee, Miss Abbott, Miss Bessie Stratton, J. Palmer, Miss Anna C. Scott, John F. Stanley, wife, and daughter; the Rev. James Steele and sister, Miss Flora E. Smith, Miss Silvia L. Fox, Miss Augusta Smith, F. I. Turner, Miss M. G. Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Van Glahn, William J. Wills and wife, Mrs. L. R. Hull, Miss Alice A. Himman, Mrs. Mary J. Haviland, Miss Anna C. Johnson, Miss Matilda Kay and sister, Miss Phoebe L. Kell and sister, Frederic Kent, Miss Elsbeth Knapp and party, Miss M. J. Keech, Miss Lucia F. Langenbacher, E. Lewis and wife, Norman A. Lawlor, C. H. Bernard and wife, the Misses Boutell, Miss Harriet Brodhead, William H. Burbank, Miss Ella Comber, Miss Emma Cragin, Miss K. L. Holder, Miss C. B. Currie, Edward Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carrington and son, Miss M. B. Crommelin, Miss Margaret Bickson, Miss Hattie Riddedel, Miss Deckson, M. B. Dutcher, J. E. Damaree, H. G. Dart, the Rev. John R. Davis, Miss M. Fallhaber, Miss Bertha E. Fox, H. D. Frisbe, Miss Viola Gallagher, H. Elmer Geary, Miss M. E. Gray and sister, Miss F. A. Gordon and daughter, Mrs. E. D. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. J. Galloway and daughter, T. B. M. Gates, Mrs. M. Haman, Miss Grace Halsey, S. B. Homan, E. M. Merrill and wife, Miss Caroline Holmes, Miss Emma Mooney, Mrs. Julia E. G. Moore, Mrs. E. V. P. Moore, A. P. Messinger, Miss I. A. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McCawley, Mr. and Mrs. James Nicholson, Miss Nicolai, Mrs. Nesslage and daughter, Charles D. Pierce, and Miss Jennie E. Palmer.

New York is to be represented on the International Convention programme by the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost of the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers; the Rev. Cortland Myers of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, this city. New Jersey will be represented by the Rev. Ford C. Ottman, President of the Essex Union, who conducts several of the evangelistic services; by the Rev. Charles A. Savage, President of the Orange Union, who speaks in Woodward's Pavilion on Thursday morning, the 8th, and by Bishop Alexander Walters of Jersey City, one of the Trustees of the United Society, who speaks on a preliminary service held on Wednesday evening.

The Rev. Dr. Davies, Bishop Walters, and the Rev. Mr. Myers of Brooklyn are to be the three principal speakers at a Convention Echo meeting, to be held by the New York Local Union, to hear reports from the San Francisco Convention on Thursday evening, Aug. 5, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-eighth Street.

Baptist Young People's Convention.

The New York delegation of Baptist Young People to attend the National convention at Chattanooga two weeks hence is to have the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at its head. Others who are going include Frank Harvey Field, the Rev. J. D. Crumby and wife, Miss H. D. Hayes, Miss Emma Edwards, Miss Anna S. Hall, the Rev. D. D. Monroe, and the Rev. A. Chipman. The New York delegation is to be joined here by a party from Connecticut, in charge of E. B. Boynton of Hartford. In Jersey City both will be joined by the New Jersey party, under Philip H. Dezong. Reaching Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania and Delaware delegations will be picked up. The date for leaving the foot of Liberty Street, this city, is July 13, at 5 P. M. The route is by the way of Washington, the Shenandoah Valley to Bristol, and Knoxville. After the convention the party goes for a two-day trip to the Nashville Exposition.

Epworth League Convention.

Interest in the Epworth League International Convention, to be held in Toronto July 15 to 18, is just beginning to be aroused, and the excursion managers now report that inquiries are coming in fast. There are three separate excursions. Two of these go to Toronto and return, taking in Niagara Falls and a sail on Lake Ontario, and the third continues on to the Thousand Islands, Quebec, and the White Mountains.

The Brooklyn party leaves the foot of Franklin Street at 5:45 on the afternoon of July 14 and spends the next day at Niagara. It is in charge of George D. Wood. The second also leaves on the 14th inst. from the foot of Cortlandt Street. There will be members in it from New Jersey and from all parts of New York City. Application to accompany it may be made to J. W. Wirth, 150 Fifth Avenue. The long excursion leaves from the foot of Cortlandt Street on Wednesday, July 14, at 9 A. M. It is limited to 200 and already about half the berths are taken. It covers fourteen full days. Application may be made to B. A. Smith, 142 West Twenty-third Street. Among those who are to attend from here are Dr. R. R. Doherty, D. A. Jordan, and a party of eight; S. M. Smith, Homer Eaton, the Rev. J. L. Hurlbert, the Rev. W. A. Layton, and the Rev. James Montgomery and a party of four.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 27.

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SUBJECT.—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT.—This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations.—Matt. xxiv., 14.

The Book of "the Acts of the Apostles" records not so much the acts of men, or what they did for God, as it does the acts of God, or what He has done for men. The men of whom it speaks appear here and there, but we have no full account of the life or work of any one of them. They do certain things—then they disappear. New men take their places—do their work—and then they disappear. They are merely vessels floating on a stream. They come and go, from place to place, freighted with precious things. They are sometimes moving, sometimes standing still, but the stream flows on whether this man or that sails upon its surface.

This stream is the "river of water of life, clear as crystal." The record in The Acts points out to us the gushing forth of this stream "out of the throne of God and of the Lamb" (Rev. xxii., 1)—out from the "fountain opened for sin, and for uncleanness" (Zech. xiii., 1,) and it traces out for us its course among men. It tells how obstacles at times impeded its flow, how it burst over those obstacles, spread itself out over larger areas, and flowed on in wider and deeper channels, everywhere giving fruitfulness and beauty to the country through which it flowed. That stream has never ceased to flow, and never will, until all the nations of the earth have had an opportunity to drink of its life-giving waters.

As we saw in our first three months' studies in this Book of The Acts, at the time its records began, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ was an entirely new idea in the world. Men had some idea of God, especially among the Jews. They had some idea of His service—of His Word and promises. By sacrifices and ritual—by feasts and fasts—they believed that they could commend themselves to Him, obtain pardon for sin, and secure an entrance into eternal life. But they had no idea whatever of obtaining these by faith in what another had done. That was new. It was something which had never been taught anywhere except by dim shadows and types which no one clearly understood. It was first made known when the Apostles went everywhere preaching "Jesus and the resurrection." (Acts xvii., 18.)

A New Idea Brought Forward.

In our first three months' studies we saw the progress of this faith among men. Now, as we review the studies of the second three months' lessons, we find this progress still going on, but a new idea, not brought forward to any extent previously, begins to connect itself with it. It is the idea of human merit in connection with God's grace—what place has it in God's plan of salvation? This idea began very soon to assert itself. In some form or other it is found in nearly every lesson of the last quarter; in some it is very pronounced.

1. In the opening lesson of the course we found Peter in Lydda and Joppa. There he ministered to Eneas and Dorcas. Both were believers in Jesus. For eight years Eneas had been helpless, "sick of palsy." Like many a believer he could not do that which he most earnestly desired to do. St. Paul describes himself in just such a condition spiritually. (Rom., 7.) Dorcas "was full of good works, and almsdeeds," all of which sprang out of her faith in, and love, for Jesus Christ. But her power for good was now gone, and her beneficiaries stood around her bedside weeping and lamenting. Peter, however, said to Eneas: "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole," and to Dorcas, "Tabitha, arise." Then the good deeds could now again be multiplied, to the comfort and joy of many around them, and God could be glorified in their lives. But they were believers.

2. In the next incident brought before us, however, we have a very different character to consider. The incident is the interview of Peter with the Roman Centurion, Cornelius. In the eyes of men he was just as worthy of regard as either Eneas or Dorcas. He was devout, prayerful, and liberal. By the testimony of the soldiers under him he was "a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good report among all the nation of the Jews." Yet he was not a believer. He was not even a Jew, or a proselyte to Judaism. But the whole story shows that he was not satisfied with himself, and God was not satisfied with him. Therefore he earnestly sought to know what he yet lacked, and God graciously overruled events to send him a specially qualified instructor. He was to tell him words whereby he and all his house could be saved. Those words told him about Jesus Christ. When he heard them, and was taught by the Holy Ghost to understand them, he was baptized into a new life. He who entered into the great company of those rested, by faith, upon Jesus Christ.

The Name of Christians Received.

3. While Peter was thus carrying the Gospel to the Gentiles in Cesarea, and bringing them into the faith of Christ, other believers—driven out of Jerusalem by persecution—carried it into Antioch, in Syria. There it came in contact with a most corrupt and worldly population. But the only demand made upon them was simply to accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour. As many as did this became changed men. Their lives became purer and their hearts holier, so that when Barnabas came among them and saw "the grace of God," he "was glad." Not only so, but there the Gospel took on new power. Antioch became the centre for a large influence. Now the Gospel was to reach out beyond the Jews, to all the world. The believers themselves received the name of Christians as expressive of this act. It was a Roman name, given to them by God Himself. It was very expressive and very significant.

4. At the same time that this was going on in Antioch and the area of the Gospel was being enlarged, persecution in Jerusalem was driving the believers there closer to each other in sympathy and closer to God in prayer and faith. Peter's deliverance out of prison and from the power of Herod revealed God's care over His people, and it confounded their enemies. So they became "rooted and grounded in love" and faith.

5. Now the Church was prepared to enter systematically into the great work of going into all the world and preaching the Gospel to every creature. The centre of this new impulse, however, was not Jerusalem, but Antioch, where the believers had received the "new name," which the Lord had given them. The very best men among them—Barnabas and Saul—were sent out by the Holy Ghost. They were to go to the heathen. As the name of the believers had been changed to meet this wider reach of the Gospel, so with this first missionary effort the name of the principal missionary was also changed. "Saul," which linked him with the Jewish nation, was dropped, and "Paul" alone remained. It was his Roman name, and linked him henceforth with the great Roman world. It was significant of the fact that by the Gospel which he preached, "Whosoever" believeth shall be saved.

Paul Presents the New Gospel.

6. Bearing this old, but now his new and only name, and becoming everywhere "the chief speaker," Paul pressed forward into Cyprus, and then on into the wild regions of Asia Minor. There we have the first record, in any detail, of the great message he was carrying everywhere he went. It was in the synagogue of Antioch in Pisidia. He was addressing Jews and Gentile proselytes to Judaism. They believed that men were to be saved by observing the Mosaic ritual. They were trying to observe it, but they could not. Paul presented to them the great Gospel of Jesus Christ, saying that "By Him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses." His sermon was on "Justification by Faith." It was the doctrine on which the Gospel grew and had power to heal and lift up the nations. It "turned the world upside down" (Acts xvii., 6,) when the "upside" was most corrupt and degraded. Wherever it went men saw a new world.

7. Driven out of Antioch by persecution, Paul and Barnabas fled to Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe, and there they preached the Gospel. At Lystra a poor cripple, who had from his earliest childhood been a "creepling," heard that Gospel, and was "healed" physically and "saved" spiritually. He was now able to stand erect among men. But all about him were heathen people who worshipped Jupiter. When they found that Paul and Barnabas were not gods to whom they could offer sacrifices they were easily "persuaded" to believe that they were impostors worthy of death. So Paul was stoned and cast out of the city. But he was raised again from the dead, and those who had believed were comforted. So he went to Derbe. But he and Barnabas soon returned, and passing through every place where they had preached the Gospel they exhorted the believers "to continue in the faith."

8. On their return to Antioch they reported all that God had done for and through them. It gave great joy to the whole Church to know that "the door of faith" had been opened to the Gentiles. But it was not long before the great truth which they had proclaimed—of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ—was assailed. "Certain Jews which believed" taught that faith was not enough. They said that the Gentiles must become Jews, and "except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved." The question was carried to Jerusalem. It was laid before the Apostles and Elders, and the whole Church. It was argued by Peter, and Paul, and Barnabas, and James. It was decided that faith alone was the essential thing demanded of both Jew and Gentile.

Fruit That Faith Must Produce.

9-10. But while faith was thus declared to be the root, the essential thing in a sense far different from everything else, yet it was not all that was to be expected from a believer. The next three lessons, taken from the Epistles of St. James and St. Paul, declare some of the results which are to grow out of this faith, some of the fruit which this root must produce. These Epistles were both addressed to those who were believers, children of faith. If their faith did not show itself in good works and right speech, St. James declared that it was "dead," it was of no more value than that of the demons. They believe, but it only causes a guilty trembling, and well it may, for they believe "that there is one God," but no Saviour.

11. Furthermore, St. Paul, in the darkness, and dampness, and foulness of a Roman prison, is upheld and cheered by this living faith in the Lord, who has always stood by him. Without a word of complaint, but with a song of triumph—"I have fought a good fight; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness"—he writes to his beloved Timothy: "Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them, and that from a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." This word, which is "able to make wise unto salvation," he is charged to preach in season—out of season.

12. Called into this high position, every believer stands in new relations to both God and man. Upon him, by virtue of this standing, there rests a personal responsibility for the welfare of men and for the glory of God. He is to live in the world on a far different and higher plane from all others, remembering that he must stand before Christ in His glory, he is to give account of himself and of his life among men as a child of God, through faith in Jesus Christ, His Son.

So this whole course of studies holds up this sublime truth of eternal life through a simple resting upon what Jesus Christ, the Son of God, has done for our redemption. Out of this grows all virtuous and godly living.

Questions on the Lesson.

What characterizes the Book of the Acts and the men who figure in it?

What does it tell of "the river of water of life"?

What was the prominent idea declared in the first three months' studies in this book?

What idea is coupled with that of faith in the last three months' studies?

To whom did Peter minister in the first lesson and what was their character?

What was the character of Cornelius and what change took place in him?

What is said of the Gospel in Antioch and what change was made in the name of believers?

What occurred in Jerusalem and what was its effect?

To whom were Barnabas and Saul sent, what change was made in Saul's name, and why?

What was the subject of Paul's sermon at Antioch in Pisidia?

What happened at Lystra?

What disturbed the Church at Antioch and how was it settled?

What does the Apostle James say of the relation of faith to works?

What did St. Paul urge upon Timothy?

How is the believer to live among men and what should influence him?

What is the summing up of the whole course?

SUMMER SERVICES IN CHURCHES.

Several Union Services Arranged—Pastors Away on Vacations.

To-morrow the last services for the Summer will be held in a large number of New York and Brooklyn churches. More churches will, however, be kept open during the coming July and August than for several years past, and more Sunday schools are to be continued without interruption.

After to-morrow the union plan of the Harlem Presbyterian, St. James Methodist, Church of the Pilgrims, Church of the Puritans, and Mount Morris Baptist churches goes into effect, and is to last ten Sundays. Each church furnishes supplies for two Sundays. Among pastors who who will be heard are the Rev. Dr. S. E. Herrick of Boston and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Tuttle of Worcester. For the first five Sundays the services will be held in the Church of the Puritans, in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, and the last five Sundays in St. James Methodist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. The Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin of the Church of the Pilgrims goes to West Chelmsford, Mass.; the Rev. Maitland Alexander of the Harlem Presbyterian, visits Europe; the Rev. W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist goes to Luray, Va., and the Rev. E. S. Tripple of St. James, who was married in Detroit on Thursday last, on an extended wedding tour.

The Rev. Dr. D. G. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church starts for California next Wednesday. For the two succeeding Sundays his pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Allison of Yonkers.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, rector emeritus of St. Ann's, sails for Europe on July 6 to encourage workers among deaf mutes and to learn of any new methods in the care of mutes.

President Patton of Princeton preaches to-morrow morning and evening in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and following for the first two Sundays in July the preacher will be the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow of Chicago, late Moderator of the General Assembly. During the last two Sundays in July the preacher will be the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls of St. Louis. During July the worshippers in Clinton Avenue Congregational Church join in the services.

Summerfield Methodist and Emmanuel Baptist congregations, Brooklyn, are to hold union services in the church of the latter, beginning the 18th of July, and the preachers will be the Rev. A. S. Barbour of Rochester, the Rev. F. J. Villers of Syracuse, the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of the Methodist Book Concern, and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

To-morrow the Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Beiler, Vice Chancellor of the American University, Washington, preaches in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. During July and August, while the pastor is absent, the assistant, the Rev. Richard Meredith, will preach at the church in the morning and the Park Avenue branch in the evening.

To-morrow at the Broadway Tabernacle the Rev. Dr. Raymond of Union Theological Seminary will preach, and on the following Sunday the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Dr. Genung of Amherst. The last supply decided upon is the Rev. Dr. Haws of Burlington, Vt. An effort is making to induce Dr. Genung to remain several Sundays, in which case no further supplies will be needed during the Summer.

The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, is a farmer and a stock raiser. He spends his Summers on his farm, at Copake Iron Works, in Columbia County, and is just now interested in Jersey cattle.

The Rev. D. H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, has a Summer home at Stamford, Conn.

Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church is a member of the cottage colony in Saratoga this season.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of Zion and St. Timothy sailed for Europe last Wednesday on a three months' vacation.

The Rev. Harry Warren, pastor of the Central Park Baptist Church, the young clergyman to whom Joseph Richardson, the eccentric millionaire, left $50,000, was a country-bred lad, and he spends his vacation in country rambles wherever his fancy leads.

The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, will enjoy his Summer's recreation at Sea Gate, the new resort at Norton's Point, Coney Island.

Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will return from his vacation trip to Europe about the 7th of next month.

Baptist Mission Debt Extinguished.

The Baptists of the country have raised the sum needed to secure the conditional gift of $250,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The date limit expires July 1.

BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADE.

Companies that Will Go into Camp at Asbury Park This Summer.

The Baptist Boys' Brigade camp will be held at Asbury Park this season. The encampment is situated upon a beautiful tract of land skirting the shores of Musquash Bay. The grounds are admirably adapted for the purpose. There is an abundance of pure water, and a neighboring wood furnishes ample shade. The first detachment will leave for camp July 6. One thousand boys will attend camp during the season. Among the companies from New York the following are to spend a week or more in camp:

First Regiment—Company M, Calvary Baptist, Capt. H. Vogel; Company C, Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Capt. W. Kanski; Company A, Washington Heights Baptist Church, Capt. Jackson.

Third Regiment—Company E, Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Capt. J. R. Hegeman, Jr.; Company A, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Capt. J. W. Joyce; Company H, De Witt Memorial Church, Capt. P. Herter; Company L, Second German Baptist Church, Capt. John Goebel; Company C, East Mount Morris Church, Capt. H. Kolb; Company A, Ninth Regiment, New York Orphan Home.

Those that will attend from Brooklyn and New Jersey are as follows:

Tenth Regiment—Company B, Flushing, L. I; Company D, Greenwood Baptist Church, Capt. Bird; Company G, Central Baptist Church, Capt. S. Cramp; Company H, Strong Place Baptist Church, Capt. C. Chadwick; Company K, Baptist Temple, Capt. W. G. Clark.

Twelfth Regiment—Company A, Port Richmond, S. I., Capt. G. W. Wasson.

New Jersey—Company B, Second Regiment, Peddie Memorial Baptist Church, Newark, Capt. J. Barker; Company C, Third Regiment, Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, Trenton, Capt. J. Wane; Company D, Third Regiment, Morristown, Capt. C. A. Baker.

The camp is thoroughly military in its discipline. All rules and regulations necessary to the government of a well-ordered camp will be rigidly enforced. Special attention will be given to the drilling of companies and the manoeuvring of the battalion. The afternoon will be devoted to recreation—eating, bathing, and fishing, besides numerous field sports being some of the most attractive features. But the camp is unique in this respect that while it offers thorough military discipline and instruction and affords every opportunity for a pleasant and profitable outing, it seeks above all to establish among the boys gen

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Music Teachers' Convention—Concert at 8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

QUIGG'S PURIFICATION.

When QUIGG gets through with the Republican organization its orthodoxy will be beyond question. Some time ago he decreed the purging of the rolls, the Platt enrollment which had been denounced as fraudulent and rotten by twenty-five of the most prominent Republicans in town, being too heavy a load to carry in a moral campaign. Now he rules that under Article 26 of the constitution of the County Committee no voter who is enrolled as a member of the Citizens' Union can be enrolled also as a Republican.

This is purifying right and left. At the same time that he strikes from the roll the names of the negotiable Tammany heelers with whom PLATT stuffed his enrollment, President QUIGG will disfellowship the following gentlemen who have hitherto been pretty prominently known as Republicans: C. C. BEAMAN, CLARENCE C. BUEL, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, HENRY W. CANNON, ALFRED R. CONKLING, JOEL B. ERHARDT, DORMAN B. EATON, HENRY E. HOWLAND, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, CHARLES STEWART SMITH, WAGER SWAYNE, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JOHN A. STEWART, and ARTHUR VON BRIESEN.

We presume these names are not all on the roll, but that is not the point. QUIGG, who was born somewhere in the sixties or seventies, says they are not fit and qualified for the roll. This youngster passes upon the Republicanism of men who were fighting the battles of the party when he was making mud pies down in Maine. He rules out men who have been honored by the party and whose names confer upon it about all the respectability it can lay claim to.

ROSCOE CONKLING would have called this a halcyon and vociferous proceeding. QUIGG'S test for a loyal Republican is to inquire if he belongs to any other organization that proposes to put a ticket in the field, and on this ruling he puts the Citizens' Union in the same category as Tammany as being in political opposition to the Republican organization. A purification of the rolls on these lines will make the party homogeneous, at least. The standard of Republicanism officially recognized in New York City will be the Republicanism of GIBBS, GRUBER, and QUIGG. Any other or higher standard will be spurious.

But QUIGG is doing a public service in these proceedings. He makes clearer every day the hostility of the Republicans to the Citizens' Union and to Mr. LOW. If they are hostile, the Citizens' Union ought to know it as a defense against any enticement to conferences and negotiations that could only lead to their destruction.

RUSSIA AND HAWAII.

The protest of the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States has considerable significance. Of course, it has no official character, but every expression of a Russian newspaper has passed the Russian censorship. Every expression, therefore, which has any international bearing must be regarded as semi-official. The Russian press, while not an organ of the public opinion which in Russia cannot be said to exist, is extremely useful to the Government as an apparatus for the launching of "trial balloons."

It is extremely unlikely that the protest of the St. Petersburg paper would have been made or will be made by the Russian Government. The Russian diplomatists know their business too well for that. The nearest Russian possession is distant from the Hawaiian Islands by some thirty degrees of latitude and sixty of longitude. There are no relations, commercial or political, between the two that give Russia the slightest pretense of a claim to be consulted in the disposition of the islands. It is true that Russia has a rather more plausible claim of interest in Oceanic affairs as the mortgagee of China than in her own right, but this is a claim which she cannot put forward. Doubtless, however, it enters into the protest of the St. Petersburg newspaper.

It is quite preposterous that our relations with a group of islands with which we do nearly all the business and Russia does none should in any way be influenced by Russian views. It is our own affair exclusively, so far as she is concerned. If the pretensions unofficially put forward were put forward officially, the effect of them might be to induce some Americans who would otherwise oppose annexation to support it by way of showing their resentment of Russian interference. And any strengthening of the scheme or job of annexation would be unfortunate. If Russia really desires that annexation shall not take place, her most prudent course is to conceal her opposition.

The article in the Novoe Vremya, however, goes much beyond the Hawaiian case, assumes that our next step will be to annex Cuba, and declares that "Europe has every reason to oppose the strengthening of the United States in the New World." It goes on to urge that Europe shall "support Spain if she is threatened with the loss of Cuba." This is very queer talk, considering that Russia no longer holds an acre on this hemisphere and has no conceivable interest in its affairs. Except, indeed, the dynastic interest which would lead her to espouse the cause of any monarchy against any republic. That is doubtless at the bottom of the business. "Europe" means merely the hereditary monarchs of Europe. The fact gives occasion for reflection to Frenchmen who are relying on the "entente" and ignoring the natural tendency of the Czar to consort with the Kaisers. In the expression which the sentiment takes it is strangely absurd. The notion of reviving at the end of the century the "Holy Alliance" of its beginning completely ignores that the intervening century everywhere out of Russia has been one of progress. It is only in the Court circles of Berlin and Vienna that such a proposition can be regarded as serious.

GROUNDS OF OPPOSITION.

Mr. SHEPARD said in his speech that the candidacy of SETH LOW would be doomed to defeat if his nomination came in such a way that it would "become a prop for the legislative corruption we have known" and "a bulwark for the crude savagery represented by Gov. BLACK'S civil service message." The human memory is short and fallible. The grounds of indictment against the Republican Party which Mr. SHEPARD tersely set forth may profitably be recalled at this time, when so many Republicans profess to be surprised at the strong popular feeling against their party.

The Republican Legislature made itself odious to the people of the consolidated city chiefly by two acts, the charter and the Raines law amendments. A stolid, unteachable perversity in wrongdoing characterized its treatment of the charter. It rode rough-shod over the universal and enlightened sentiment of the people of this city and Brooklyn who demanded amendments only to be rebuffed and insulted. The feeling of resentment is especially strong in Brooklyn, and it was to Brooklyn people Mr. SHEPARD was speaking.

The public indignation at the Raines law amendments is general and intense. They increase the burden of tribute which the country legislators exact from the cities in order that their own taxes may be made lighter, and they interfere with the reasonable liberty of the citizen in a way that makes them offensive and well-nigh intolerable. If Mr. LOW'S candidacy should take on the appearance of being an acceptance or approval of the Raines law, he would be doomed indeed.

The "crude savagery" of Gov. BLACK'S assault upon civil service reform is a part of the shameful history of a recent time. "In my judgment, civil service will work better with less starch," the Governor said in his message to the Legislature, frankly revealing by his gutter-snipe diction the contempt he felt for laws that balked his desires in regard to the spoils. "Civil service," he declared, "has been much discussed, generally exaggerated, and has provided capital to many who would otherwise be bankrupt." But it was in the memorandum in which he gave his reasons for approving the Black amendments which practically nullify the civil service law that the Governor was most crude and most savage. It was in that document that he opened the floodgates of his abuse upon Mr. CARL SCHURZ, who had appeared before him in opposition to the bill. We quote the passage, certainly the most scurrilous that ever defaced the official utterance of a Governor of this State.

"The bill has also been savagely attacked by those who are neither wise nor fair-minded. These attacks proceed from sources in which the public has long ceased to confide. For this latter class I have no respect. It is composed mainly of the disappointed and the unsuccessful, aided now and then by some decrepit figure who, having once enjoyed the rewards and betrayed the confidence of his party, is now anxious to explain and justify that betrayal. * * * The American public is long-suffering and kind, but it despises those who hope by slandering others to postpone for a day their own departure into complete obscurity."

An act of gross public indecency like this cannot be condoned or forgiven. The ballot exists, among other purposes, for the punishment of such offenses. The votes of independent Democrats cannot be had this Fall for any candidate whose election would be regarded as a triumph for the party responsible for the Governor who appointed PAYN and tried to nullify the civil service law of the State.

Mr. SHEPARD presented none too strongly the reasons why Republican entanglements would be fatal to the Citizens' Union candidate. The voters want to punish the Republican Party this Fall. They do not want to commend it, and they will not.

THE BOAT RACE.

Once more the weak things have been chosen to confound the mighty and the wise have been put to shame by the simple. All persons learned in rowing were agreed yesterday morning that, though they could not with any confidence pick the winner, they could pick the loser, and that the loser would be Cornell. No humane person will wish to add a pang to the remorse which these expert persons now feel—especially if their money sustained their judgment—in remarking that Cornell was never headed from start to finish, that her lead was never really challenged, and that she finished three lengths ahead of the second boat. It is true that it was a close and hard race. That is proved by the fact that the interval between the first and third boats, after four miles, was less than half a minute. But that fact brings no comfort at all to the instructed and deluded prophets.

It seems also that the stroke of Cornell by no means retains that aboriginality which so revolted the conservative Briton when it was exhibited upon the banks of the Thames. That stroke did not by any means vindicate itself, and it appeared that the men could not keep it up for a mile and a half or less. But Cornell and COURTNEY learned something on the other side. In fact, the relative positions at the finish indicate that they have learned more than the English have to teach. They had one advantage in the composition of their crew, an advantage in age, which is very important at the undergraduate time of life. Their seniority was important, and in fact it offset the advantages of size and weight in the other crews. At any rate, they have invented or compiled a stroke which they can row, and row hard, for four miles, and which, in point of speedy arrival, is more eligible than that evolved by the experience of ages.

Next to the aquatic experts, or perhaps in advance of them, as objects of compassion, are the two ancient universities. It is more than twenty years since Harvard and Yale retired from the competitions of coxswainless six-oars, finding that it had become disgustingly promiscuous, and went to rowing each other in eights, quite in the English form. Defeat by rank outsiders like Columbia and Cornell had become wearisome. One advantage of converting the mêlée into a duel was that one or the other of them was sure to win. But other colleges equipped themselves with eight-oars and learned to propel them in their simple, primitive way. At last in an evil hour Harvard was allured into rowing once more with Cornell and was beaten. Then in turn Yale yielded to temptation, and the result was yesterday's race, in which the two leading universities were the two following universities. It is very sad. The only sure safeguard against such accidents is for them again to forswear low and fast company and to revert to their exclusive races. In that way one of them will be sure to win and the other to fall by no ignoble hand.

THE STATE CAMP.

The opening of the Summer season of work at the State Camp was fortunately in the hands of the Seventh Regiment. This may be said without disparagement of any of the other excellent organizations which belong to the National Guard in this State. It is not saying that others fall short of a high standard of excellence to award the Seventh the first place. Officers of the army have declared that the men of the Seventh approach the regulars in discipline and efficiency, and it is well known that in esprit de corps the crack regiment of this city is the leader. The pride of the Seventh is of the kind which all good militiamen need. The Seventh is proud of its numerical strength; it is proud of its handsome appearance, of its fine marching, and of its accurate execution of drill evolutions, but most of all it is proud of its constant fitness for active service. The Seventh has the right kind of pride, and it has made the proper kind of an exhibition of soldier-like work during its week in camp. In so doing it has, so to speak, set the pace for the organizations which are to follow it, and it is a good thing for them to have the Seventh's record before them. May they all try their best to equal it.

Not a little of the value of the work at the State Camp is acquired from the spirit of emulation, not to say rivalry, among the militia organizations of the State. This spirit is very properly encouraged by the military authorities. It is fostered by the periodical issuance of reports in which excellence is publicly commended and lack of it becomingly censured. The true soldier spirit is one that is sensitive to the opinion of superior officers, and in a volunteer service, where esprit de corps is all that can be counted upon to secure good work, this spirit cannot be too carefully cultivated.

The State Camp year after year adds to the conclusive proof of its value. No doubt it could be improved, but it certainly has not outlived its usefulness, and perhaps no better method of training civilian troops in the larger tactics could be devised. Armory drilling is confessedly inadequate, though it goes further now than it did in the days when men joined militia regiments simply to wear gold lace and brass buttons. Even in those days the militia turned out good soldiers, as the records of the war of the rebellion abundantly prove. But the citizen soldier of to-day is much less of an amateur than the volunteer of 1861, and a large part of his improvement is due to the greater seriousness of his instruction.

The State Camp is a business-like institution, though it is not without its faults. No doubt it costs the State a good deal of money, but on more than one occasion the efficient work of the militia has fully justified the expenditure. In these days when there are such distinct mutterings along the horizon, it is the part of wisdom to push such an institution as the State Camp to the highest measure of excellence, and not to condemn its existence because of an occasional irregularity.

STATUES AND THE STATUESQUE.

Sir HENRY IRVING made an extremely good "point" in his address at the recent unveiling of CHAVALLIAUD'S statue of SARAH SIDDONS, on Paddington Green, London, not far from the churchyard in which the famous actress is buried; or, if it would be better to say that Sir HENRY found the "point" ready made for him, by the event and its circumstances, he is, nevertheless, entitled to the credit of not overlooking it, and of giving to it due emphasis. Wherefore his speech, the subject of which must have been wholly congenial to him, (unlike many of the subjects he has been compelled to speak upon since he became a "great man" as well as a good actor,) was unusually piquant and telling. SARAH SIDDONS was a dramatic artist in whose public triumphs there was never a suspicion of humbug. But the fact concerning her that is of most importance, after all, when she is made the subject of a statue, is that she was distinctly statuesque. No sculptor could have asked for a better model. "London," declared the orator, "is rich in statues, chiefly of persons whom Nature did not expressly design to be immortalized in that particular way."

The same thing might be said of New York, save that a veracious person might hesitate at the word "rich." But the truth is that, estimable as the subjects of contemporary civic and National pride may be, they are rarely suited to reproduction in bronze or marble. Thus it is that the hero of one generation may become (though not so often, perhaps, as the belief in the ungratefulness of republics might justify) the butt for the ridicule of another. Too often reverence and admiration engendered by personal associations and the influence of those traits which cannot be perpetuated in sculpture leads to the carving or casting of an image, painfully and impartially accurate as a likeness, but wholly unfitted to the aesthetic end of all sculpture. The graven image of an illustrious politician on Astor Place, and various counterfeit presentments of justly honored statesmen and merchants in other parts of this town are instances.

That this world does not lack statuesque inhabitants no one who sees the pictures printed, especially in this season of athletic sports, needs to be told. But, unfortunately, the statuesque inhabitants rarely do anything to encourage their fellow-beings to perpetuation of their memories in bronze, whereas those who achieve greatness are too often woefully unstatuesque. And it sometimes happens, also, that when the opportunity offers for the commemoration of the good deeds of a person not only worthy of a statue, but "expressly designed by Nature to be immortalized in that particular way," the commission is given to the wrong sculptor. In the case of the Siddons Statue every aesthetic purpose seems to have been properly fulfilled, and the actress is shown much as she must have been in that period of her career when Sir JOSHUA made her all the world's ideal of the tragic muse. The natural plastic grace of the famous exponent of the art under whose influence sculpture supposedly ceases to be dumb is appropriately expressed by sculpture itself.

The Horseman, newspaper, of Chicago, has been calling for "missionary work" in behalf of the American trotting horse in England. It gravely asserts that wealthy Americans who make their homes in England, "fired by the ambition to be as British as possible," reject American horses altogether. The Horseman has private information that a Magistrate sitting in the City of Norwich lately expressed his idea in court that the trotter was used in this country solely for race track exhibitions. The English know good horses when they see them, but as yet, it seems, they know only the race horses of America. Wherefore the formation of a syndicate to export American trotters and breed them abroad, establishing trotting stock farms near London, is not a bad idea. Doubtless a good market could be found by the right men with the right horses; and incidentally the horse trade, which has been languishing, would be improved. The Horseman insists, however, that bicycles, motor vehicles, and hard times combined have not injured the horse breeders who have watched the market carefully and worked with intelligence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the negroes of Key West had made any attempt to prevent the trial of one of their number who is accused of a heinous crime, or if they had tried to remove him by force from the custody of the county officials, there would have been complete justification for the angry excitement that prevails among the town's white population. So far as the dispatches show, however, the negroes simply demanded a fair trial for the prisoner, and the apprehended "race war" will not take place unless the whites persist in their avowed intention to substitute mob violence for an orderly vindication of the law. If the facts are as stated, there will be no hesitancy among civilized people in deciding which side deserves condemnation.

—Intelligent Southerners should not, and do not often, make the mistake of fearing lest the people of the North ascribe undue weight to the utterances of Populistic statesmen or ancient warriors who have not found a new topic for declamatory eloquence since 1864. The follies, economic or political, of these persons do, indeed, often serve the Northern papers as the basis for remarks usually humorous and occasionally indignant, but nobody in this region who thinks at all ever imagines that the real South is either insane on financial questions or unaware that the war has been over for some years. Therefore has the President of the University of Texas been needlessly disturbed over the effect which a recent attack upon it by a few Texan legislators might have. The comment which that attack excited was directed, not at the State or the university, but at the unrepresentative Representatives who fiercely declared that Southern youth were learning false doctrines from crafty professors who hated everything below the Mason and Dixon line. The university authorities have done well, however, in sending to THE TIMES and other Northern papers the statement which their Board of Regents drew up in answer to these absurd accusations. Of course it denies and disproves that the university's Faculty devotes much or any time to the inculcation of partisan or sectarian ideas. The professors come from twenty different colleges in America and Europe, and they were chosen for demonstrated ability in their respective branches, not because they were born in one place and not in another. Full recognition is given to the fact that there are no such things as history, science, or law made especially for Southern use, and such subjects are taught, not from the standpoint of partisan advocacy and propaganda, but from that of impartial investigation. The result, say the Regents, justifies the belief that "an unusually high standard of manliness and of scholarship exists in the University of Texas, and the students themselves would quickly resent, as unworthy of the institution and of Texas, any attempt to control their political or religious beliefs. The student body is unusually mature, and most of them have the self-reliance and independence of judgment which come from self-support. They represent the liberal, independent, self-reliant spirit of Texas, and they would not be satisfied with lower standards of scholarship or poorer ideals of truth than are accepted by the best teachers and thinkers of the world." This is doubtless quite true; it is doubtless, also, just what troubles the Populistic and unreconstructed legislators.

—A St. Petersburg newspaper advises Europe not to let us annex Hawaii and Cuba, lest the strength of the United States in the New World become dangerously great. The Russians needn't worry. If the course to which they object were followed, its effect would be the reverse of strengthening, and the talk about it ought, therefore, to remove the apprehensions of the dear Muscovites, not add to them.

—A sheep raiser in Presidio County, Texas, announces that two of his herders have rediscovered the herd of wild buffalo that has been reported from time to time, during the past four years, to be feeding in almost impenetrable valleys bordering on the Rio Grande. He states that the herd is now in the extreme southern part of Buchel County, and that it numbers between seventy and eighty head, including several calves. This herd of buffalo was first discovered four years ago by a Mexican ranchman, and has been seen by a number of different persons since then. Two years ago Dr. J. B. TAYLOR, a wealthy stockman, organized an expedition to go after the animals, round them up, and place them in captivity on his ranch in Tom Green County. Just as all arrangements were completed and the expedition about to start, Dr. TAYLOR met with an accident which resulted in his death, and the project was dropped. Now that the herd has been seen again, it is likely that another party will be made up to capture it.

PERSONAL.

—Chicago claims fame for Mr. ROBERT FERGUS, one of her departed citizens, on the ground that when a boy in Glasgow, learning the printer's trade, he put in type parts of SCOTT'S "Marmion," "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and "Lady of the Lake." We fear that the writer of the obituary was willing for people to infer that the editions on which Mr. FERGUS worked were the first, and that he handled the Wizard's original "copy." As Mr. FERGUS was only eighty-two years old, and as all of these poems had been printed years before 1815, good mathematicians will see that the Chicago notability did only what most book compositors have done many times in recent years.

—Mayor STRONG doesn't seem to be properly repentant for having allowed himself to be driven through the streets at breakneck speed, nor does he express an adequate amount of astonishment at the policeman's failure to enforce the law regardless of the official rank of the lawbreaker. Suppose the Mayor impose a fine on himself and turn it over to the Fresh Air Fund. That would terminate the little incident satisfactorily.

—A striking illustration of the speed with which the command to multiply and replenish the earth can be obeyed when circumstances favor is furnished by an enumeration of Queen VICTORIA'S direct descendants which appears in The London Times. The Queen is not an exceptionally old woman, her children were not exceptionally numerous, nor have any of them reared families exceptionally large, and yet there are now alive seventy persons who can call her mother, grandmother, or great-grandmother, and nine others with the same right have died. The Queen was married in 1840, so this huge flock has gathered around her in only seven years more than half a century. She had nine children, of whom two are dead. All of them married and only Princess LOUISE is without issue. The Prince of WALES has four living children and five grandchildren. The Princess FREDERICK has six children and seventeen grandchildren. Princess ALICE, now dead, had seven children, of whom five survive, with seven grandchildren. The Duke of SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA has five children and three grandchildren. Princess HELENA'S children number five, with one dead; those of the Duke of CONNAUGHT, three; of the dead Duke of ALBANY, two, and of Princess BEATRICE, four. These figures in reference to the Queen's great-grandchildren contain an apparent error, on account of two marriages between cousins, the whole number of them being thirty, not thirty-three. It is evident that the royal house of England is in no danger of extinction, and except for unforeseen revolutions, descendants of VICTORIA will in time sit on the thrones of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Greece, and Roumania. Inhabitants of other lands will take only a scientific, sociological interest in this family tree, growing like the traditional gourd vine, but if one were paying taxes to support it in utter uselessness, the spectacle might have another kind of interest.

—A yarn that ought to supply some of our enterprising contemporaries with the material for a "special cable dispatch" appears in a paper just arrived from London. It probably isn't a true yarn, but that doesn't make it the less well worth repeating or believing, for it is characteristic and illuminative, and that, after all, is of more consequence than a foundation on literal fact. Anyhow, here is the yarn. In the days before CECIL RHODES and BARNEY BARNATO had joined forces, RHODES once found himself in control of almost every diamond in the South African market. To him came BARNATO with a fair offer for a good share of the gems, some 220,000 carats being what he wanted. RHODES considered a while, and then said the trade could be made, but only on one condition. BARNATO asked what it was, and the other replied: "You must let me see a sight which no other man ever saw—a bucketful of diamonds turned out in a heap on the floor." The ex-juggler stared in amazement at hearing a proposition so childish from a man so practical, but he instantly consented to gratify his rival's fancy. The diamonds were placed in the bucket and then emptied out in a glittering heap. After they had sufficiently admired the treasure, BARNATO paid over the agreed price, and carried his property away, thinking of nothing but the profits he was going to make on the transaction. It was only a day or two later that he realized the true meaning of RHODES'S apparent folly. The diamonds could not be sold until they had again been assorted into the 160 varieties recognized by the trade, and this was a task that occupied the experts employed by BARNATO fully six weeks. Meanwhile RHODES, who had other diamonds in reserve, controlled the market, which he had all to himself, and on a comparatively small investment he made a lot of money.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Matthews of Indiana is reported as saying that he will not oppose United States Senator David Turpie if he desires a re-election.

* * *

A man residing in Strafford, Vt., named one of his children Freedom because he was born on a Fourth of July, and another Blizzard because he first saw what light there was on March 12, 1888.

* * *

The coast steamers from Savannah, Ga., to Boston will hereafter carry freight only. Passengers for the East will be brought by the line's steamers to this port and forwarded by the Sound boats.

* * *

A devil fish captured in the Pacific off Los Angeles, Cal., and preserved on ice has been for a week past a potent attraction as displayed in a shop window in Chicago. It is described by a local paper as a pulpy mass with seven shaky arms.

* * *

Mrs. Susan Burlingame Phillips of Chicago and Mrs. Betsy Burlingame Hinman of Lorin, Alameda County, Cal., only surviving sisters of the late Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, are preparing a volume of reminiscences of their famous brother. Speaking of him lately the latter said: "He was a good man in every way, and he was the dearest boy!"

* * *

A Police Commissioner in Atlanta, Ga., has startled the force by declaring that every one of them was liable under the State law to arrest and heavy fine, or even imprisonment, for carrying concealed weapons. An effort is to be made to persuade the Legislature so to amend the law that the policemen can carry their pistols under their coats.

* * *

The newspapers "up the State" are good-naturedly disputing whether the death of the Hon. John M. Francis of The Troy Times leaves the Hon. William Purcell of The Rochester Union or the Hon. E. Prentiss Bailey of The Utica Observer the occupant of the distinguished post of Dean of the editorial fraternity of the daily papers of New York State.

* * *

There were present at a recent marriage in Martinsville, Ind., the mother of the bride, aged thirty-four years; the bride's grandmother, aged sixty-three, and the bride's great-grandmother, aged seventy-nine. The bride's great-great-grandmother is living at the age of ninety-nine years, and in fairly good health, but she was unable to make one of the happy party.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Kansas as an Illustration.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Kansas is a living exemplification of the truth in the Scripture: "He that tilleth his soil shall be satisfied with bread, but he that followeth vain ideas will have poverty enough."

The People and the President.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

The people want first of all a wise use made of the administrative power they confer upon the President. If they get this and in addition an easy-going and democratic demeanor, they like it.

Lincoln and His Relatives.

From The Buffalo Express.

There is an outcry about the neglected condition of the grave of Abraham Lincoln's mother. But how about the tombs of his sister-in-law and his great-grandfather? It is Lincoln that the country honors and not his relatives.

To Displace Bryan by Teller.

From The Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

A few days ago The Yankton Press printed a significant editorial. It brings out Henry M. Teller as the silver candidate for President, and professes to believe that Mr. Bryan will readily retire if he sees a chance for the nomination of a stronger man. It is news to most people that Mr. Bryan could possibly conceive that a better candidate than he was possible.

Native American Tennesseeans.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

There are remarkably few men in Nashville, prominent or otherwise, who are not of American parentage, and whose ancestry does not run back into that stock which early settled this country. And it is a matter of record that the Governors, Judges, and other officers of the State have been almost without exception Americans, of American lineage, and almost always of Anglo-Saxon or of Celtic origin.

Legislation in Arkansas.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

But, with all its shortcomings, we feel that the State has much to congratulate herself with in the acts of the General Assembly. The disposition shown to grapple with the State's indebtedness in the right way—by paying it, and the act trading certain State lands, now worthless, for a new system of railroads, will do much to make up for the shortcomings of our lawmakers. The anti-trust law, the bankrupt law, and a few other measures will also do much toward softening public opinion toward our lawgivers.

Good Material in Johnston.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

Gov. Johnston of Alabama is receiving deserved praise for his stand for the preservation of order. His prompt action when there was a threatened lynching at Huntsville has sent his name over the entire country. There is material for a Presidential candidate in that man Johnston. He stands way up, not only as regards the preservation of order, but also in his efforts to upbuild his State industrially by keeping laws inimical to capital off the statute books.

"Hanging Their Hides on the Fence."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The astonishing spectacle we have just witnessed of a Congress of South American States, invited to travel in this country with reference to devising some plan to give us the benefit of trade with them, and a Washington Congress putting up a tariff higher than the Eiffel Tower against them and the rest of the world, ought to convulse with laughter a graven image.

Our muddle-headed Congress, it seems, is now ready to put a duty on hides—that come mostly to us from South America—after twenty-five years of free hides have proved (as all freedom of trade does prove) the beneficence of untaxed commerce. The certain benefit of free hides even the manufacturers of leather and leather products found out long ago—the very manufacturers on whose behalf tariff mongers were once so solicitous. But this knowledge of theirs will avail nothing, for there is no protectionism possible without an unholy series of "trades and dickers." One of these is the Rocky Mountain cowboys' demand that South American hides must hang on the fence. How otherwise than by submitting to this demand will the sugar cormorants get their plunder and the rest of the vulture tribe theirs?

While planning by this and other features of protectionism gone to seed to dismiss to other countries millions of dollars' worth of most valuable trade, the country suffers in having an "Advance Agent of Prosperity" so far in advance of prosperity's show.

Meantime, as to South America, what The Boston Herald said the other day is extremely to the point: "The welcome extended to the Pan-Americans by the sky-high protectionists hasn't been surpassed in warmth since Joab inquired after Amasa's health and then stabbed him under the fifth rib."

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, June 25, 1897.

Elevated Road Turnstiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The elevated railroad is putting up at some of its stations turnstiles. This may effect an economy for the road by dispensing with a "ticket chopper," but the inconvenience to the public is too high a price to pay for the saving. On Saturday morning last three other persons and myself lost a train at Eighth Street that all of us could have caught except for the stile. I had tickets ready and was passing as usual to the box, when I was seized and held by the machine, and found I had to put the ticket into the ticket seller's hands. Thus a double duty is devolved on that official as the economy of time to the passenger who buys tickets in the string is lost.

Moreover, the machine may well cause just such an injury to a hurrying man as resulted in the death of a passenger on the Central Road, who was thrown by a jolting car against his traveling bag, an injury for which the road was mulcted in large damages. (Sauter vs. Railroad, 66 N. Y., 50.) Any one habituated like the writer to buying tickets in gross and passing directly through the passageways is brought up by those stiles with a sudden blow.

But quite apart from the possibility of injury, which does not amount, perhaps, to probability, the impediment to travel is not justified by the petty saving to the company.

New York, June 25, 1897. W. A. P.

Closed Cars Were Plentiful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The delicate old ladies who are afraid of a draught ought to have been with me yesterday afternoon at the corner of Twenty-third Street waiting for a Columbus Avenue car. The temperature was nearly 80°, and seven closed cars for Columbus Avenue passed while I waited for an open one.

LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS.

New York, June 25, 1897.

NUGGETS.

A Boon to London.

London must have a pretty good idea by this time what a Chicago crowd is like.—Chicago Record.

Blissful Ignorance.

Mr. Buffum—Is it a fact that you can neither read nor write?

Illiterate—Don't know. Never tried to do either.—Boston Transcript.

Fair Understanding Wanted.

Wife (8 A. M.)—I believe I will run over to Mrs. Gossip's for a minute.

Husband—Will you be back before noon?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

May Be Worth Trying.

Since practically no motions are being made in the House, why don't they start an inter-party chess match. This would give them some excuse for moving slowly.—Philadelphia Times.

Naturally Surprised.

"Did you know, children, that Methuselah completed nine centuries?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Didn't know they had bikes in those days!" came from one of the bright ones.—Yonkers Statesman.

Wise Beyond His Years.

Young Wife—Why, Harry, dear, I have discharged the cook, and am doing everything myself; we don't have to pay her $8 a week. I cannot see how we can economize any more."

Husband—Perhaps we can get her back.—Harper's Bazar.

More Intelligible to Him.

"Sim Wilkinson has two smart boys," remarked Mrs. Corntossel. "One of 'em hez gone to town an' learnt to paint; they say he puts a lot of atmosphere in his work."

"Mandy, ain't you thinkin' about the other boy?"

"His brother?"

"Yes. The one that learnt to play the cornet."—Washington Star.

Social Distinctions in the Suburbs.

"I suppose you know Jinks, who lives out in your suburb," said the new acquaintance, pleasantly, in an effort to be agreeable.

"I know of him," returned the suburbanite, coldly, "but the fact is, we don't move in the same set."

"No?"

"Oh, dear, no. I go home two trains ahead of him at night, and come down one train later in the morning."—Chicago Post.

THE SAGE.

John N. Philan in San Francisco Bulletin.

A sage there was and he made his prayer
(Even as you and I!)
To a lovely form of beauty rare,
With bright blue eyes and golden hair;
The sage thought no one half so fair,
(Even as you and I.)

Oh, the life we live and the love we give,
And the work of a manly soul,
Belong to a woman good and pure,
While time wings on, while seasons roll,
And human hearts endure.

A sage there was, and his life he spent
(Even as you and I!)
In the smile of love with a heart content,
With the joy and care that God had sent;
Where duty called 'twas there he went,
(Even as you and I!)

Oh, the toil so sweet when loved ones meet
O'er the work that love has planned,
And the heart of the sage grows young with the age
Of a life as pure as a virgin page
And the wife can understand.

NAVAL REVIEW AT HAND

Portsmouth and Southsea Brilliantly Decorated for the Great Marine Spectacle.

PARTY FOR FOREIGN OFFICERS

Sir Nowell Salmon, Who Will Be in Supreme Command, Entertains at the Admiralty House—Sports and a Dinner for Seamen.

LONDON, June 26—5:30 A. M.—The morning breaks threateningly with the prospect that the Spithead review will be marred by a drizzling rain.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 25.—Everything is in readiness for to-morrow's great naval spectacle. Portsmouth, Southsea, and their environs are quite repeating London's jubilee fever. Decorations are universal, profuse, and distinctly naval, notably at the gateway of the gun wharf, where brass cannon are mounted in two turrets and in charge of pickets in full armor. Matchlocks protrude from the port holes. On the outside buttresses are the figures of pikemen, while over the gateway is a knight in the full armor of the Queen Anne period.

In addition to these are all sorts of jubilee devices, formed of Brown Bess pistols, sword blades, matchlocks, cuirasses, and shirts. Armed knights in the panoply of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries guard the gateway.

The Town Hall is richly decorated, among the decorations being a group of American flags with the name "Brooklyn" in the centre.

The festivities began this afternoon with a garden party given by Sir Nowell Salmon, who will be in supreme command of the review to-morrow, on the beautiful lawns of the Admiralty House. To-night a banquet was given at the Town Hall, at which the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided, and the officers of the Brooklyn were present. The latter were present also at the garden party.

The banquet was preceded by a reception, a naval guard of honor lining the main approaches and presenting arms as the guests arrived. Covers were laid for 250. Prince Henry of Prussia sat next to the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, who presided. The hall was splendidly decorated, the main feature of the decorations being a bust of the Queen surrounded by a huge wreath, made to represent the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, and formed side arms. It was surmounted by a royal crown, studded with incandescent lamps to represent jewels.

Mr. Goschen proposed the usual loyal toast to the Queen, which was received with great enthusiasm, and then the health of the foreign naval visitors. In the course of a brief speech, he gave them a hearty welcome, and dwelt upon the comradeship of naval men the world over, arising out of the many things they have in common—common dangers, common hardships, common experiences, common courage, and common endurance. They had, he said, an advantage over their military brethren in a more frequent intercourse which enables them to learn the value of each others' qualities and friendship.

Admiral von Spawn of the Austrian Navy proposed the toast to the British Navy, and Mr. Goschen responded.

A number of private entertainments are to be given, to which the officers of the Brooklyn are invited. On Saturday next all the foreign officers will visit the dockyard and be entertained at luncheon by the Admiralty, with a garden party to follow on Whale Island. Tuesday will be devoted to sports, with a dinner at the Town Hall for the seamen, and on Wednesday evening a ball will be given at the same place for the officers.

LUNCHEON OF THE LORD MAYOR.

Princes and Envoys Entertained at the Mansion House.

LONDON, June 25.—The Lord Mayor, Sir George Faudel-Philips, gave a luncheon at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Mansion House to all the Princes and Princesses, home and foreign, who were in the jubilee procession, to most of the special envoys with the rank of Ambassador, and to part of the Diplomatic Corps. Among those present were the United States Special Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Reid, and the United States Ambassador, Mr. John Hay, and Mrs. Hay.

The guests were entertained in the Egyptian Hall, whose lofty, domed roof, richly ornamented with heavy moldings, supported on massive fluted golden columns, was a fine finish to the prettily tinted walls, patterned in Egyptian designs.

The Lord Mayor wore his ermine Earl's robe, as on Jubilee Day.

Great crowds of people watched the arrival and departure of the guests, who were warmly cheered.

The luncheon was a brilliant affair. The Honourable Artillery Company furnished the guard of honor.

The Lord Mayor took in the Princess of Naples, the Prince of Naples had the Lady Mayoress on his arm, the Prince of Wales escorted the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and the Grand Duke of Hesse gave his arm to the Princess of Wales.

The Prince of Wales toasted the Queen and met with an enthusiastic response.

The Lord Mayor toasted the foreign envoys, and the Prince of Naples and Marshal Davout, the special envoy of France, replied.

The Prince of Wales toasted the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the luncheon ended with a toast to the Prince of Wales.

BANQUET AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE.

Guests Afterward Attend the Duke of Westminster's Ball.

LONDON, June 25.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, this evening gave a banquet in the Sculpture Gallery of Lansdowne House, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, Whitelaw Reid, the Special Envoy, and Mrs. Reid; almost all the Special Envoys and foreign Princes now in London, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord and Lady Wolseley, and other persons of high rank.

Lansdowne House contains one of the finest private collections of ancient sculptures in the world. Most of the pieces were discovered during the excavations at the villa of the Emperor Hadrian. The collection of paintings by old masters is almost equally fine.

Later in the evening most of the guests, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended a brilliant ball given in an immense marquee by the Duke of Westminster. The supper was served à la Russe at small round tables. The floral decorations and illuminations were beautiful.

Among the guests, in addition to the Prince and Princess of Wales, were the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Marquis of Lorne, all the foreign Princes, Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, and Sir Wilfred Laurier and Lady Laurier. It was altogether a most brilliant company.

CRITICISM OF THE BROOKLYN.

Years Ahead of England in the Use of Electricity.

LONDON, June 26.—Mr. Laird Clowes, the naval expert, in an article in this morning's Daily Mail on the Spithead review, highly praises the American use of electricity for various purposes in men-of-war, and declares that in this matter England is years behind the United States.

He predicts, however, that the decks of the Brooklyn will not stand the wear and tear of half the ordinary term of commission, because the process of fireproofing has made the wood soft and spongy.

IRVING PLAYS TO SOLDIERS.

Invites 700 of the Colonial Troops to the Lyceum Theatre.

LONDON, June 25.—By the invitation of Sir Henry Irving, 700 of the colonial troops now in this city witnessed this afternoon a special performance at the Lyceum Theatre.

The Brooklyn to Return Home.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A cablegram from Admiral Miller, at London, states that the ceremonies incident to the Queen's Jubilee will be concluded on June 26. The Brooklyn will then coal and start for the United States about July 1.

DEPEW EXPECTS ARBITRATION.

Fear of English Land Grabbers and Sympathy for Ireland Defeated the Olney Treaty.

LONDON, June 25.—The Echo this afternoon publishes an interview with Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, during which he is quoted as expressing the belief that the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain will be law before the end of President McKinley's term of office.

Regarding the anti-British feeling in the United States, Dr. Depew remarked in this interview:

"Americans have a deep distrust of the methods of the British Government in regard to British land grabbers. I admit that when they grab they give the people better government; but, Americans fear they will not be content with grabbing the land of the old world, and are going to try to grab in the new world. Anything of that kind done in our hemisphere we want to do ourselves. This suspicion of the foreign policy is the reason for the failure of the arbitration treaty, though Irish opinion may have helped, for America has deep sympathy for Ireland and home rule, as it seems to be the natural development of the Federal idea. A permanent tribunal for Great Britain and America must come. President McKinley and the most thoughtful Americans are in favor of it."

INDIAN STEAMERS OVERDUE.

Search Made for the Paudo Between Aden and Bombay.

SUEZ, June 25.—Steamers have left Bombay and Aden in search of the Paudo, an intermediate steamer. The steamer Aden, from Yokohama, via Colombo, Ceylon, which port she left on June 1, is a week overdue here.

GERMAN REICHSTAG CLOSED.

Prince Hohenlohe Reads an Imperial Message Ending the Sessions.

BERLIN, June 25.—In the Reichstag today, after the bill providing for the supplementary estimates had passed its third reading, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, read an imperial message closing the sessions, after which three cheers were given for the Emperor.

AMERICANS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Well-Known Names on the St. Paul's Passenger List To-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 25.—Among the passengers sailing for New York to-morrow on board the American Line steamer St. Paul are Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. James Elverson of Philadelphia, and Mr. Bartlett Tripp, the former United States Minister at Vienna. Mr. Tripp was to have sailed for New York on Saturday last, by the steamer Paris, but he postponed his departure at the last moment.

ANOTHER CRIME IN INDIA.

Detective Found Insensible While Investigating the Shooting.

BOMBAY, June 25.—A detective who has been investigating the fatal shooting of Lieut. Ayerst, a commissariat officer, and the serious wounding of Plague Commissioner Rand, who were fired upon by a native while they were leaving the Governor's reception at Ganeshkind on Tuesday evening last, has been found insensible at the bottom of a quarry hole near the scene of the outrage. He was suffering from several wounds in the head, and is in a critical condition.

ALICE LINGARD DEAD.

English Actress, Who Appeared in London and New York.

LONDON, June 25.—Alice Lingard, the actress, is dead.

Alice-Dunning Lingard, who died in London yesterday, was born in that city, July 29, 1847, and was for many years an actress of some distinction. She was also, in her earlier years, a good singer, and studied music with Operti. In 1866 she was married to William Horace Lingard, the mimic and music hall performer, and she, as well as her sister Harriet, known on the stage as Dickie Lingard, accompanied him in his first tour of America, beginning in New York in 1868.

Lingard was a man of uncommon ability and had been a competent actor before he took to the music halls, in which his mimetic skill made him famous. He and his young wife, who was then personally attractive and efficient enough in the slight rôles of farce and comedietta that fell to her share, had a quarrel, which both they and the sensational newspapers made much of. A reconciliation on the stage in the course of a performance was "worked up" by their manager.

Later in her career Alice Lingard, who pursued her calling apart from her erratic husband, improved greatly as an actress, and was particularly successful both in London and New York in some strongly emotional rôles.

WILLIAM LEWIS WINANS DEAD.

American and Railroad Man, Who Amassed Wealth in Russia and Lived Abroad.

LONDON, June 25.—William Lewis Winans, formerly of Baltimore, Md., died here to-day at the age of seventy-five years.

William Lewis Winans was born in Baltimore in 1822. He was the son of Ross Winans, the famous inventor and railroad builder, and the younger brother of Thomas De Kay Winans, who enjoyed considerable celebrity as an engineer. When William was about twenty years old he was sent with his brother Thomas to Russia to arrange the contracts for furnishing and managing the equipment of the railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg. The road was successfully completed, and a large fortune was secured to the Winans family. In both of Ross Winans's sons there was a pronounced streak of eccentricity, and in the case of William Winans this eccentricity took the form of a nervous dread of crossing the ocean. Since the time that he first crossed the Atlantic on his way to Russia he never returned to this country. He frequently remarked that he would not cross the ocean again for a million pounds sterling.

William Winans married an English woman in the early forties and settled down for the remainder of his life in the neighborhood of London. For many years his fortune increased rapidly, and in 1887 he acknowledged that his annual income was between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. He owned a handsome house in Kensington Palace Garden, a country home at Brighton, and paid $35,000 a year for a Scotch shooting box in Inverness-shire. He was a bluff, liberal-hearted man, but quite un-American in his tastes and disposition. He was averse to having either of his two sons come to this country, and consequently they also have developed anti-American tendencies. William Winans's chief hobby was the building of expensive models of steam vessels after original designs. In connection with his brother Thomas he formed the notion early in life that a boat could be built in the shape of a cigar that would distance any and everything afloat. Thomas Winans spent several hundreds of thousands of dollars on this idea, and fastened upon himself the title of "Cigar Boat Man." It is not known how much money William spent in the same direction, but he never ceased his efforts to construct a "cigar boat." In late years most of his experiments were conducted very quietly, as he did not like the criticisms and chaffing of the newspapers occasioned by the failures of his models.

In providing for the comfort of his family and in social enjoyments, Mr. Winans spent money lavishly. His favorite method of entertaining friends was to give morning concerts and have Patti, or some other famous operatic star, sing. Sometimes he would have half a dozen celebrated vocalists at the same entertainment. At one time he professed that he could not enjoy anybody's music except Patti's, and at her first appearance in St. Petersburg he paid $1,000 for the first choice of boxes. Mr. Winans was very fond of the circus, and the story is related of him that on a certain occasion he bought all of the seats in a large traveling circus and compelled the circus people to go through their entire performance for the benefit of himself and two friends. Mrs. Winans, who is a very modest and charitable woman, survives her husband.

QUEEN SEES A SPECTACLE.

1,000 Boys Give a Torchlight Exhibition in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle.

WINDSOR, England, June 25.—While the Queen and the Empress Frederick were dining this evening, 1,000 Eton boys, with bands of music, entered the quadrangle of the castle and gave an exhibition of torchlight evolutions and fireworks. The spectacle was watched by the Queen and the members of the royal household from the castle windows.

The Queen drove to Windsor Park to-day and visited 6,000 school children, who were celebrating her Majesty's jubilee.

Later the Queen received delegations from fire brigades belonging to all parts of the kingdom.

The Queen seemed in excellent health and spirits and smilingly conversed with those around her, evidently much pleased at the children's gathering.

Each child wore a commemorative medal, and finally all joined in singing the national anthem.

The firemen's parade was one of the largest ever held in England. There were 1,200 men in line and 100 engines. The Duke of Marlborough, as President of the National Fire Brigade, presented the officers to the Queen.

RUSSIA AND HAWAII.

She Will Not Join Japan's Protest Against Annexation.

LONDON, June 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"Russia will not join in Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, but she regards the measure as a dangerous precedent."

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ADVANCE.

To Start for Berber in August and for Khartoum in February.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cairo says that the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian column, whose extreme outpost is now near Merawe, just below the Fourth Cataract, will begin in August, with Berber as the objective point, beyond the Fifth Cataract. When Berber has been taken a strong force will be sent to Kassala, and the advance from Berber to Khartoum, the base of the Khalifa, will be made in February.

ENGLAND APPROVED THE PLOT.

Miss Shaw's Telegram to Cecil Rhodes at the Time of the Raid.

LONDON, June 26.—The Daily Chronicle says that Miss Flora Shaw, who was in charge of the Colonial Bureau of The Times at the time of the Jameson raid, hinted in her telegrams to Cecil Rhodes, in reply to his dispatch suggesting a change of tone on the part of Mr. Chamberlain as to South African matters if the British hold on South Africa was to be retained, that the Government approved the revolutionary plot, but wanted Rhodes to act quickly before the European powers had time to protest.

RUSSIAN TURRET SHIP LOST.

The Gangoot of the Black Sea Fleet Strikes a Rock in a Storm.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The Russian turret ironclad Gangoot, one of the best vessels in the imperial navy, ran upon a reef near Transund this morning during a storm and sank almost immediately. The crew is reported saved.

The Gangoot belonged to the Black Sea fleet. She was of 6,592 tons displacement, 278 feet long, 62 feet beam, and had a maximum draught of 21 feet, with two propellers and 8,800 horse power. She was built at St. Petersburg in 1890, and had a speed of 14.07 knots. Her complement was 528 men. She had 1 twelve-inch gun, 4 nine-inch guns, 4 six-inch guns, and 10 quick-firing guns, with five torpedo tubes.

HOLLAND ANTI-CLERICALS WIN.

Majority of at Least Six Seats in the Second Chamber.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—The results of the second balloting in the elections to the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands are now known, and the new Chamber will be composed as follows: Liberals, 45; Catholics, 22; Orthodox Protestants, 21; Historic Christians, 4; Radicals, 4, and Socialists, 4.

Thus, the anti-Clerical and Free Trade coalition will have a majority of six seats, or four more, as is believed will be the case, the Historic Christians support the Liberal policy.

Herr S. Van Houten, the Minister of the Interior, has defeated Herr Takvan, and Herr Poortvliet, former Premier, has been returned in two districts.

Free Trade Victory in Holland.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—A special cable from a leading flour importer of Amsterdam to The Northwestern Miller states that the Protectionist Party in Holland has been totally defeated, and a Free Trade majority was elected. This assures the future of the American flour trade with Holland, which was the subject of the attack of the Dutch Protectionists, and is gratifying to the millers of this country.

Premiers See "David Garrick."

LONDON, June 25.—The colonial Premiers and their families were present this evening at the performance of "David Garrick" given at the Criterion Theatre, with Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore in the cast. After the performance Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham and Miss Moore received them upon the stage.

Duke of York to Visit Ireland.

LONDON, June 25.—The Duke of York has accepted the invitation of the Earl and Countess of Cadogan to visit Ireland in August. The Duchess of York will accompany him.

Countess of Aylesford Dead.

LONDON, June 25.—Edith, Dowager Countess of Aylesford, is dead. She was a daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Peers Williams, M. P., and married, in 1871, the seventh Earl of Aylesford. He died in 1885.

Aristotle's Works on Vellum.

LONDON, June 25.—A set of the works of Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, printed on vellum, and of the date 1483, brought £800 at the Ashburnham sale to-day.

Killed by an Express Wagon.

A man supposed to be Henry Murbach of 1,712 Park Avenue, was run over and killed by an Adams Express wagon at Fourth Street and Broadway last evening. Joseph Scanlan of 118 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, was arrested and locked up in the Mercer Street Station. The man, who was apparently about sixty-three years old, was trying to board a northbound cable car. He either slipped or was knocked down by the express wagon, the wheels of which passed over his chest. In his pocket was found a bankbook showing a deposit of $800 in the names of Henry and Johanna Murbach.

Pickpockets in City Hall Park.

While Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gilbert and a friend from Bethel, Conn., were passing through the City Hall Park last evening they were jostled by two men, one of whom took Mrs. Gilbert's pocketbook. A man who was passing saw what was done, and pointed out the thieves to a policeman, who captured them after a long chase. At the Leonard Street Station they gave their names as John Waldron of 23 Madison Street and John Daly of Long Beach, L. I. Both are said to be professional pickpockets.

Gilles Met with a Mishap.

John J. Gilles, patrolman of the bicycle squad, who distinguished himself several nights ago by telling Mayor Strong's coachman that he would have to slow up, had to be carried to Roosevelt Hospital last night. He was chasing a negro scorcher on Eighth Avenue, when he ran into a wagon, smashed his wheel, sprained his arm, and was injured in other ways. After his wounds were dressed he went home on sick leave.

MEMORIAL OF A. C. CLARK

It Will Be a Model Kindergarten in a Crowded Tenement District in This City.

WITH A ROOF GARDEN ADDED

The Building Will Be Erected by Mrs. Clark at Cannon and Rivington Streets, and Will Cost Half a Million.

As a fitting memorial of her husband, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark of Cooperstown will cause to be erected at Rivington and Cannon Streets, in this city, a building that will bring happiness and comfort to the children of the tenements throughout the day and to their mothers and fathers at night.

There in the midst of squalor and misery she ordered a building, which will combine a model kindergarten school with an entertainment hall, and on the roof a covered breathing spot for hot Summer evenings. The New York Kindergarten Association will have charge of the school, and Mrs. Clark will maintain it. According to present plans, fully $500,000 will have to be set aside for the building and its support. But more than that may be necessary, for orders have been given to make this the model kindergarten school of the world. The lot, 52 by 100, has been purchased, and workmen are getting ready to remove the old building standing there now. The new building will be ready for occupancy by next Summer.

Alfred Corning Clark was a son of Edward Clark, who, with Isaac Singer, founded the Singer Sewing Machine Company. His father left him a large fortune, which he added to, and at his death, April 8, 1896, a large portion of it passed over to Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Clark lives in the old Clark homestead, at Cooperstown, but spends part of the Winter here. It was on that account she decided, about a year ago, to erect some memorial of her husband in this city.

The Plan Takes Shape.

One of Mrs. Clark's friends is Mrs. C. H. Royce, a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Kindergarten Association. Mrs. Clark discussed her idea with Mrs. Royce, and the result was the determination to build a kindergarten which should combine the best features of schools in this country and Europe. Mrs. Royce agreed to see that this is done, and spent last Summer in England, France, and Germany making a study of the schools there. Her ideas were submitted to Babb, Cook & Willard, the architects who planned the building. It is to be of brick, four stories in height, with a roof garden. The outside of the building is to be very plain, relieved only by terra cotta coping and courses.

Mrs. Royce yesterday said: "Mrs. Clark is in sympathy with the kindergarten movement, and she knows that nowhere is the care of children too young for the public schools more irksome than down in the tenements. Anything that will relieve the mothers of that care will be a great boon and a royal memorial to any one.

A Blessing to Young and Old.

"Mrs. Clark agreed to all the plans suggested, and the work is now begun. The schoolrooms will be as nearly perfect as we can make them in every respect. Every comfort has been provided for the children, and it is there that the roof garden or play garden will be especially acceptable. All the year children can play there, for it will be entirely inclosed in Winter and open in Summer. Here, protected from accidents of all kinds, they can play to their hearts' content.

"At night, in Summertime especially, the roof garden will serve another purpose. Then the weary parents can come and, above the roofs of other buildings, get a breath of fresh air and chat together. The assembly rooms will be for other purposes than the mere general room for the young scholars. Entertainments will be held there, and plans to-day contemplate sewing and cooking classes for young girls and dances and marches for the little ones. The matron and teachers will occupy the fourth floor.

"As to the school itself, it is to be entirely non-sectarian, and under the supervision of the Kindergarten Association. They will supply the teachers and run the building generally, but Mrs. Clark will be the only one whose means are used to support it. Only the very best teachers will be employed, and there is no doubt that in every sense of the word the memory of Mr. Clark will be perpetuated in the hearts of many happier people."

TRUSTED BOYS TO A STRANGER.

Then Misgivings Arose—She Said She Wanted to Give Them an Outing.

A woman, dressed in black, who said that she represented a church society which sent boys under ten years old to the country for a ten days' outing, went among the children of East Seventy-sixth Street Wednesday looking for little boys who seemed to need the country air. Children are very numerous in that part of the street between First and Second Avenues. It is lined with tall tenements. She picked out several little boys. One was Joseph McCormick, nine years old, of 348 East Seventy-sixth Street. The woman accompanied him to his home, where his sister Nellie, a girl of about fourteen, in charge of the house in her parents' absence, consented to Joseph's going.

She dressed Joseph and sent him off. She understood, she said afterward, that the woman came from an Episcopal church in Eighty-ninth Street. James McCormick, father, had some misgivings as to the genuineness of the woman's philanthropy, and decided to investigate. He failed to find any church in Eighty-ninth Street which sends little boys to the country, and yesterday he reported the case to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Detectives McDonald and Keating were detailed to look into the matter. They learned that Bennie Kaplan of 1,446 First Avenue had also gone with the woman, as well as several other boys, who were told that they were going "across the water" somewhere.

The Sergeant on duty at the police station last night said that the detectives had learned that the boys were enrolled in the list of an up-town church organization as having been sent to the country. In the absence of the detectives he was unable to give the name of the church or of the woman who represented it.

DEATH OF W. B. MACKELLAR.

Well-Known Typefounder Passes Away at Saint David's.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—William B. MacKellar, Philadelphia manager of the American Type Founders' Company and the head of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, the well-known firm of typefounders of this city, died to-day from a stroke of apoplexy at his home at Saint David's. He was fifty-three years old, and leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

Mr. MacKellar was born in this city, and was educated in the public schools. When sixteen years old he entered the type foundry with which his father was connected. In ten years in the different branches of the foundry he gathered an experience that made him one of the foremost type founders in this country. He was a prominent clubman, and was a member of the Type Founders' Association of the United States. He was also prominent in religious work, and an extensive traveler.

American Theatre Leased.

Andrew A. McCormick, acting as receiver with the consent of the court, has leased the American Theatre for a period of five years to Gustave Walters of San Francisco. Mr. Walters will open the theatre early in the Fall and will conduct it on the same lines as his combination houses in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Italian Band at Koster & Bial's.

A brass band composed of young Italians and led by Nina Nisi gave a pleasing entertainment at Koster & Bial's Music Hall yesterday afternoon. It is said that this band became famous in Naples, and made a successful tour of Italy. It will appear at Koster & Bial's Monday, playing on the roof during the intermission and in the foyer after the regular performance.

JAMSEN'S FACTION BEATEN.

Hot Primaries of the German American Reform Union—Capt. Creedon's Police Busy.

The German-American Reform Union's primaries were held last night in all of the Assembly Districts. The vote was not so large in some places as had been expected. Officers of the district organizations and members of the General Committee were chosen. There were some contests.

In the Fourteenth District the fight was between Emanuel Perls and Ernest E. Bihler for the Presidency of the organization. Bihler received 29 to Perls's 24 votes. The primary in the Fifteenth District was adjourned for two weeks for lack of voters. There was a contest between John M. G. Zimmer and Alfred F. Hein for President in the Sixth District. Zimmer was re-elected by a vote of 30 to 29. In the Twenty-eighth Assembly District 350 votes were cast without a contest.

A lively time was looked for in the Thirty-third District, and there was no disappointment. The place of meeting was the little hall in the rear of a saloon at 1,997 Third Avenue. Capt. Creedon was on hand with a big force of policemen, and they were kept busy from the start.

The fight was between F. O. Dettmann, on the one side, and Sheriff Tamsen and Herman Ridder, on the other. The Tamsen-Ridder faction gained the Chairman, Charles M. Loub, but the Dettmann party elected the two Inspectors, Albert Wenzel and William Stein. The Chairman at first refused to permit certain members to vote, but the Inspectors hustled him out of the way.

Sergeant at Arms Ochs was put out of the room and only permitted back when he promised to be good. Forty-five votes were challenged, but were counted all the same, and the Dettmann faction won by a vote of 127 to 66. Chairman Loub refused to certify to the delegates, saying more votes were cast than should have been. This raised another big row and the police had to clear the hall. Mr. Dettmann headed the successful ticket.

Fred Von Deesten and Albert F. Versen headed rival factions in the Thirty-second Assembly District. The Von Deesten faction won by a vote of 61 to 40. The primary was very lively.

THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS.

Another Statement Issued by Adherents of the Chicago Platform.

After the turbulent meeting of the combined committees of the Progressive Democratic League, at the Bartholdi Hotel, Thursday night, some of the officers of the league decided to give out a statement yesterday.

It said that the combined committees had agreed that the resolution passed last Sunday at the meeting of the league and which apparently annexed it to Tammany Hall was void because it was in violation of the constitution.

It was also declared that all of the men who were instrumental in passing the resolution in favor of Tammany had declared at Thursday night's meeting that the words "Democratic platform," used in the resolution, meant the Chicago platform. Then the combined committees resolved that hereafter the words Democratic platform, when used by the league, should always be taken to mean the Chicago platform.

Treasurer Eastlake said yesterday: "If Tammany continues its policy of compromise, it is at liberty to take all the comfort it may from the 'capture' it made last Sunday."

It was also announced at the Bartholdi Hotel headquarters yesterday that those who desire an independent ticket in case Tammany does not stand on the Chicago platform can send their names to the headquarters.

STRUCK BY A CABLE CAR.

Patrolman Christopher L. Quinn, the tall policeman attached to the Mercer Street Station, who has long done duty at the curve at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, was struck by a cable car last night and knocked down, but not seriously hurt.

J. F. Grandon of 1,512 Lexington Avenue, an employe of the cable road, stationed at that point, was hit by the same car and also slightly hurt.

ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER SUIT.

Lake Superior Iron Company to Sue for Earnings on Leased Mines.

DULUTH, Minn., June 25.—A law suit second only to the famous Merritt-Rockefeller case will, in all probability, be begun against the (Rockefeller) Consolidated Iron Mines by the Lake Superior Iron Company.

The suit is the result of Rockefeller's attempt to secure control of the entire Mesaba Range. The Lake Superior Iron Company has one group of mines leased to the Consolidated at $250,000. These mines have been closed down.

The Consolidated Company reports that the mines have been heavy losers, but the Lake Superior Company's officers, it is said, will sue for $500,000, their share of the earnings.

CHICAGO GROCERS REBEL.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Strong probabilities exist that the, combination between the Sugar Trust and the wholesale grocers in Chicago will be broken by the underbidding of the Trust's quotations for the county sugar contract at Dunning and the county hospital. In other words, the grocers will rebel against the exactions of the Trust and refuse any longer to be dictated to by it as to prices.

Another possible result will be the disruption of the combination among the grocers themselves, and hereafter, instead of putting in the same bid, as did a dozen firms in the recent county contract, they will enter into active competition with one another.

$25,000 STOLEN AT SEA.

TACOMA, June 25.—A mysterious robbery of $25,000 is reported from Hongkong. When the China Navigation Company's steamer Tai Yuan arrived there May 25 from Sydney, Australia, it was found that gold sovereigns to that amount had been abstracted from her treasure room. This was apparently accomplished by the use of duplicate keys, though the Captain and mate were supposed to have the only keys in existence.

The Hongkong police took possession of the steamer, but a thorough search of her and the effects of the crew failed to detect any clue. About two or three clever criminals who travel as passengers are making robberies of this kind. Three months ago the Pacific and Oceanic steamer Oceana reported similar losses on its arrival at Hongkong from Australia, May 31.

Gold leaf to the amount of $5,100 was stolen from the treasury chest of the steamer Loosok while she was loading at Honolulu for Bangkok. Here again false keys were evidently used. These robberies have caused the placing of armed guards about the treasury rooms of several of the largest steamers.

BALTIMORE & OHIO AFFAIRS.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Semi-annual interest payments amounting to more than $400,000 on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad loans will be due on July 1. Default will be made on the interest on the consolidated Pittsburg and Connellsville 6 per cent. mortgage of $6,648,224, amounting to $199,446.72. This will be the first default under this mortgage.

Semi-annual interest on Pittsburg and Connellsville first mortgage bonds will be paid. The principal of this issue, which consists of $4,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, is due July 1, 1898. Some time ago the receivers arranged for the extension of the bonds on a 4 per cent. basis. Vermilye & Co., the new York banking house which is arranging the extension, to-day announced that the amount thus far extended was $2,581,000. The coupons of the unextended bonds will be purchased by New York banking houses.

Other fixed charges which become due on July 1 and which the receivers will pay are the following: Interest on receiver's car trusts of July, 1896, amounting to $102,000; Pittsburg and Connellsville receivers' certificates amounting to $16,250, and car trusts of 1887, amounting to $6,250.

Lewis May Is Improving.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., June 25.—Lewis May, the retired banker, upon whom a difficult operation was performed, is resting quietly, and Dr. Richard B. Cotant, who is attending him, expects he will recover. Mr. May has been President of Temple Emanu-El for thirty-three years.

FINANCES OF THE BOROUGHS.

Problems Confronting the Board of Estimate—A Supplemental Budget for Deficiencies—Annoyance in Brooklyn.

Notices will soon be sent out by Controller Fitch to the heads of the various city departments calling for the estimates of each department for the running expenses for 1898, so that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in its arrangement of the provisional budget for next year may be ready to proceed with its work when the time comes.

There has been much talk as to how the Board of Estimate should proceed this year in making its estimates in view of the Greater New York. The charter, however, provides that each original division of the greater city shall make its budget this year precisely as it did last year. At the beginning of next year all moneys in the several treasuries in Greater New York will be paid over to the City Chamberlain. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the Greater New York can make a supplementary budget.

The difficulty will come after Jan. 1, when the Greater New York Board of Estimate will have to provide for the deficiencies that will certainly present themselves.

Corporation Counsel Scott will probably give an opinion very soon as to how the heads of departments of the present City of New York should prepare their estimates for next year. He will probably hold that all departments in the present City Government should present their estimates as though the old condition of affairs prevailed. Some of the heads of departments are already preparing two sets of estimates, one for the present City of New York and one for the Greater New York. But the New York City Board of Estimate as it is at present constituted will pass only upon the estimate for the present city.

Brooklyn city officials pronounce as misleading the recent statements made in this city that the Brooklyn Board of Estimate is making the budget for 1898 as small as possible in order to throw the burden of taxation for the first year of consolidation upon the Borough of Manhattan. While this city is just beginning to prepare its estimates for 1898, those of Brooklyn are nearly finished. It has been frequently said that under the new charter Manhattan would suffer under the new scheme of taxation, a strong point being made that Brooklyn next year will have no taxes to collect.

Richard B. Greenwood, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, said yesterday that these statements were absurd on their face.

"In the first place," said Mr. Greenwood, "it is preposterous for any city official of New York to advance the statement that we are reducing our budget to the smallest figure. The law distinctly provides that our taxation shall not exceed 2 per cent. of the assessed valuation. This will bring the tax levy for 1898 to $12,500,000, and the provisional budget is already within $70,000 of the legal limit. We seek to make it as large as we can instead of the reverse. That is plain.

"It is erroneous also to say that Brooklyn will pay no taxes next year. Brooklyn has always raised her taxes in advance, while New York has levied at the end of the year, and has met current expenses by issuing revenue bonds. The new charter will equalize the differences as any one can see by a reference to Sections 10 and 901 of the new charter."

FORTUNE DE CONTE DEAD.

Artist Once Known in New York Passes Away in California—May Be an Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—Fortuné de Conté, an artist, highly educated, once well known in the art circles of New York, and afterward Dean of the Art Department of the University of Southern California, and for the last six months an earnest worker here, is dead.

Paralysis is given as the cause of death, but it is believed he was a victim of starvation. Prof. de Conté was a member of the Etudiants des Beaux Arts Français, Hopkins Institute of Art, San Francisco; Society of Chicago Artists, Kit Kat, and Pallette Clubs, New York.

Papers found among his effects apparently indicate that he was a member of the famous Orléans family, and that his name was Saint Salm de Conté. His father was Carlos de Conté, at one time Ambassador to England, and who died about thirty years ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Charles Copeland Wight.

Prof. Charles Copeland Wight, a well-known educator of Baltimore, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in that city yesterday. He was born in Richmond, Va., in September, 1841. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Wight, who belonged to one of the best-known families in Virginia. He was educated at private schools in Richmond and at the Virginia Military Institute, where he was graduated with high honors just as the war broke out. He enlisted in Jackson's brigade, and served on the staff of that General during the valley campaign. Immediately after the close of the war he went to Baltimore, teaching in a private school. Shortly after he became connected with the public schools, and at the time of his death was at the head of the department of English literature in the Baltimore City College.

A widow, the daughter of Col. Fauntleroy of Middlesex County, Va., and two daughters survive Prof. Wight.

James H. Bible.

James H. Bible, United States District Attorney for Tennessee, died suddenly at his home in Chattanooga yesterday from the effects of an apoplectic stroke. He was about forty years of age and was one of the best-known men in Tennessee. He was born in Cleveland, Bradley County, Tenn., of extremely poor parentage. He worked his way first through college and then through a law school. After being admitted to the bar, he practiced in his native town, and about 1885 established himself in Chattanooga. He was a remarkably fluent and forceful speaker. He took an active interest in politics, and at one time was a strong supporter of Grover Cleveland. In the Presidential campaign of 1896 he was a free silver man.

Richard Sprigg.

Richard Sprigg, aged seventy-six, for many years the Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, died late on Thursday night, at the residence of his son, W. O. Sprigg, at Livingston, S. I., who is the Superintendent of the Third Division of the Southern Railroad. Mr. Sprigg was a native of Cumberland, Md.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN B. STRATTON, eighty-two years old, of 65 Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City, was found dead in his bathroom by his daughter Thursday night. The family physician said that the bath caused heart failure. Mr. Stratton was a retired merchant.

LEVERITT H. SAGE died at his home in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday. He was seventy-five years of age. He was born in Middletown, N. Y. He was at one time a sugar broker in New York, but was later engaged in the insurance business in Hackensack in partnership with his son, Lucas F. Sage. One daughter and four sons survive him.

Gen. GEORGE W. HARRINGTON died in Kalamazoo, Mich., Thursday night, aged sixty years. He was born in Waterloo, N. Y. He fought in the civil war, was a Libby prisoner, and was made General after the battle of Gettysburg. He was prominent in Grand Army circles, was once Exalted Ruler and Treasurer of the Elks, under whose auspices the funeral will be held tomorrow.

Mrs.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
170 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
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Investment Securities.
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31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.)
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Burlington, Ia., School 4½s | Johnson County, Ga., 6s,
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LETTERS OF CREDIT

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

FIRST MTGE. (Lake Erie Division) GOLD BONDS
Due October 1, 1926.

At the request of the holders of a majority of the above-mentioned bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the common interests of such of the bondholders as shall deposit their bonds under a Bondholders' Agreement with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, as Depositary, at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. **The Committee represents no interests in the property except the above bonds.**

Bondholders are invited to make prompt deposit of their bonds in exchange for negotiable Certificates of Deposit. Application will be made to list such Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

New York, June 23d, 1897.

GEORGE COPPELL,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Committee.

VICTOR MORAWETZ, Counsel.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has declared operative its Plan of Reorganization dated OCTOBER 15TH, 1895, with the modifications heretofore published.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

New York, June 24, 1897.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 2 and 57 for $1,000 each.
No. 19 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1897.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

New York, June 1, 1897.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing July 6th, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Joseph Jeanes tract and Dale tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing July 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Mt. Carmel tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stock market irregular.

Wall Street speculators working to bring about a reaction accomplished something yesterday—not much, but still enough to make them believe (just as they believed on Friday of last week) that the stock market finally is ready to decline. At the opening yesterday there was buoyancy, and the reaction—such as it was—did not come till late in the afternoon. Then the recessions were sufficient only to show for the most part merely fractional losses.

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There seemed to be evidence during the day of sales of consequence for the account of holders of long stock. At the close of the week it is not unnatural, after so many material gains, that profit taking should set in. Yet it was not on the large blocks of stock, which seemed traceable to selling orders for the long account, that the market declined. The reaction came on comparatively small transactions, and on sales pressed by room traders. This of itself gave to the reaction a suspicious look, suggesting that the quickly scored losses might have been brought about really through the co-operation of operators identified with the bull side of the market, as if perhaps to shake out some of the slim-margined following which has been accumulating lately to an extent in the aggregate consequential enough to threaten possibly the market as a whole.

***

Whatever the animus or influence back of the reaction which was scored, the significant feature of the reaction was that it extended to so little an extent. Northwest, for instance, after selling above 118 in the early hour of business, was at the close knocked down to 116¾, a loss of a point and a half, though the decline, compared with the closing price of Thursday, was but a single half.

***

One of the features of the market is the tightness with which the highest priced stocks are being held by investors. The purchase of a single 100 shares of Northwest preferred yesterday lifted the price of that stock 3 full points, and 200 shares of Omaha preferred put that up 2 points. Omaha common stock is becoming more active on information semi-officially disclosed suggesting that the Northwest is to guarantee a 3½ or 4 per cent. dividend.

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Further gold-export talk is heard. But such suggestions no longer scare anybody in Wall Street.

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Government bonds were strong at unchanged quotations. There were sales of $100,000 5s, coupon, at 114½, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125⅜.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1½	Manhattan	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Minn. Iron	¾
Can. Pacific	¾	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	10	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3	Or. Sh. Line, wh. iss.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. Southw.	½
Consol. Ice	½	St. P. & Omaha pf.	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1	West. U. Beef	¾
Ft. W. & D. C. sta.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	North. Pacific pf.	⅝
Bay State Gas	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Ch. & Northw.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & San F.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	2¼	Southern Railway pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Mo. Pacific	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
New Jersey Central	1	Union Pacific	½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas	½	Wabash pf.	⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. con. 5s	1½	Mo. Pacific con.	1
C. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Or. S. Lin. B., wh. iss. 3	
Chi. & Northw. con.	1⅜	P. & East 1st	1
Eq. Gas Chi. 1st	1	T., P. & W. 1st	1
L., N. A. & C. con. tr.	1⅛	Union P. ext. s. f. 8s	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,752,393; balances, $7,563,078; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $511,234.

Money on call in London, at ¾ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—5c discount @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

***

Money market conditions yesterday were without change, their only feature of interest being a slightly better demand for time money from Wall Street commission houses. The time department has been so entirely stagnant of late that any slight improvement in the demand for accommodation of that kind occasions unusual comment. Call money ruled fairly active at quoted rates, and in the commercial paper market the recently established semi-activity continued.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,829,612
Exports in same period	19,457,598
Net exports	$17,627,986
Net exports, 1896	21,209,869
Net exports, 1895	11,657,089
Net exports, 1894	55,290,858
Net exports, 1893	63,327,622

***

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .29. On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.40, 200 Hale & Norcross at .70, 500 Pharmacist at .10, 150 Standard at 1.45, and 400 Work at .05.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 64⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 52; New York Central, ¼, to 105; St. Paul, ⅝, to 83½; Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 13⅜. Illinois Central sold at 99½, Erie at 14⅞, do first preferred at 34½, and Pennsylvania at 54⅞. British consols were unchanged, at 112⅝ for money and 112 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £32,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 57½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 36 pfennigs.

NO WALL STREET MYTH.

Wall Street bear speculators make much of the claim that the only prosperity which can anywhere be discovered in this country is lodged on the Stock Exchange tape. There is, they contend, neither business activity nor prospect of business activity discernible anywhere else. Some of these bear speculators talk as if they really believe what they say.

It is interesting to put their depressing statements to the test of fact; and on this account, especially, there is just now much value in a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Mr. Harvey J. Hollister, President of the Bank Clearing House of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Hollister does not deal in generalities; familiar with facts, he cites them specifically, and here is the record of a representative Western business community as he succinctly presents it:

Referring to your favor of June 9, asking for my impression regarding the business situation in this section, let me say that I have taken considerable pains to get at the general condition of business in this city, soliciting information from some twenty-five of our principal business houses.

First, let me give the impression of the financial clerk of our Post Office. He says: "If the Postal Service is any standard from which to judge of commercial prosperity, then prosperity is at hand; a great increase in Post Office business has been experienced of late, and the outlook is a good one."

The Oriel Cabinet Company, a leading manufacturer of fancy furniture, writes as follows: "We do not see that there is any evidence of material improvement in business, but think as soon as a tariff bill is passed business will improve at once."

The Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, one of the largest dealers in fine furniture in the country, says: "There seems to be a much better feeling in the commercial situation than has existed for several months past. We look for a good Fall business. We are operating our factory at full time, with about the usual force we have employed for the past three years. We feel that the situation is improving, and we are hopeful of the coming season. An early adjournment of Congress would be of great assistance to us along commercial lines."

The Grand Rapids Chair Company, having a capital of $250,000, and history covering the last twenty years, states that their business thus far in 1897 is 20 per cent. better than at a similar time since 1896.

Stickley Brothers' Company (artistic chairs and fancy tables) says: "We believe business is improving; we have evidence of it in the increased number of mail orders received daily and the hopeful feeling expressed by the large buyers that we have already heard from. We find our collections better than they have been for some time."

The Nelson, Matter Furniture Company gives similar testimony, being very hopeful of a good business during the balance of the year.

The Grand Rapids Brass Company says: "The best evidence we have of an improvement of business is the increase in amount of orders and volume of business for the past five months of 1897, just closed, as compared with the five months of any previous year since 1893. Our business comes from all points of the United States and Canada, where our line is manufactured, and is not confined to a local section. From present amount of orders in hand and letters received from our customers from different parts, there is every indication of an improvement already had in business, and we believe that the business during the last half of 1897 will continue to show an increase. We base our statement entirely upon actual business done and correspondence had with our customers, and not from any impression of our own."

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, says: "There has been quite an improvement in our business since election; our volume of business has increased about 10 per cent. over the same months of last year. We believe that everything points to an improved condition of business, and confidently expect it to materialize as soon as the present Administration has time to settle the tariff and financial questions now before Congress."

The Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, says: "During the month of April our business showed a very large increase; since that time it has been more quiet, until again during the past two weeks, when we are again showing a considerable increase in comparison with last year, so that on the whole we feel there is something of an increase in our business over that of last year; we do not expect the increase to be great or rapid; we are quite satisfied that it is all that should be expected."

One of our largest clothing houses reports an increase in sales during the present year of 10 per cent. over that of 1896.

From information gathered from the various wholesale grocery establishments of the city, we have but one expression; that is that there is an improvement as compared with the two months ago, both in sales and in collections.

In the dry goods business, from several houses we learn that the increase in sales in this year is 10 per cent, greater than during a similar time last year.

We have received but one letter indicating a lack of confidence in the future. Foster, Stevens & Co., our heaviest dealers in iron hardware and sporting goods, write as follows: "We regret to say that, as yet, we are unable to note any improvement in our trade, and there is nothing that we can see that leads us to expect an improvement in the very near future."

This last advice reflects the position quite clearly of building operations in our city, improvements thus far being considerably restricted.

It is a little difficult to form an absolute judgment upon the general condition of business, but it is fair to say that the evidences of coming good times are apparent; the spirit of hopefulness prevails, and the renewal of faithful work in carrying forward business in perhaps one of the most trying periods in the history of this generation seems now to have a brighter prospect.

The outlook for cereals of all kinds is excellent in this section of the State, and fruits promise a fair return.

On the whole, with the tariff question out of the way, our people feel that an era of prosperity is coming speedily.

HARVEY J. HOLLISTER.
President Grand Rapids Clearing House.

AS TO THE WHEAT CORNER.

Mr. Henry D. McCord, former President of the Produce Exchange, talked yesterday of the stories in regard to a July wheat corner.

"The July wheat 'corner'? Well, I know of no such 'corner,' and I doubt if it could be found. The greatest argument against it is the leaving for Europe of Mr. Armour July 7. As to the wheat market, it is a manipulated one. The wise would do well to leave July wheat alone. There is no demand for cash wheat. There is no lack of it; on the other hand, there is no great stock of it.

"Now, let's come to the July 'corner.' As a rule, they don't advertise such schemes with a brass band. They let the victims know about it after it's over. There is no doubt that the shorts have sold themselves into a hole, and they will have to get out with as little squeezing as possible. No, I take no stock in the 'corner.' It is rare, even if it has ever occurred, that a July wheat, 'corner' should show development in June, because there would be so much time given in which to cover. Wheat could be brought from every quarter. I fancy that the only excuse for the story is the condition of a market which has been purely professional, scalping, and speculative."

OMAHA AND NORTHWEST.

From Chicago comes a report which seems almost to be semi-official that there is now pending an arrangement between the Chicago and Northwestern and the Omaha Railroad by which the Omaha Road will be practically merged into the Northwest system under a long-time lease. According to this report, dividends on Omaha common stock will be guaranteed by the Chicago and Northwestern Company at the rate of 3½ or 4 per cent. during the first few years of the lease, this rate being subject to increase proportionate to future gains in Omaha's earnings.

For some time past there have been quiet intimations from apparently reliable sources that some sort of a deal was pending between Northwest and Omaha which would materially increase the values of the stocks of both companies. Yesterday's advices from Chicago, however, gave the first real hint as to the nature of the scheme. It can be readily seen how, in view of the proposed consolidation of the two roads, Northwest's refunding plans will mean much to Omaha.

DENYING THE FACTS.

There were several official denials yesterday of the stories regarding Standard Oil control of Bay State Gas, and the payment of $2,000,000 into the Bay State Gas treasury by the Standard Oil people. Despite these denials, however, it can be positively stated that arrangements whereby Standard Oil interests are to assume absolute control of the Bay State Gas Company are almost completed. The $2,000,000 is ready to be paid into the treasury of the company, and the Standard Oil party has already mapped out the plan whereby various unnecessary expenses of the gas company are to be cut off, part of such plan involving the consolidation of all the companies under one name, the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware.

AS TO AN ADVANCE IN COAL.

An advance in anthracite coal rates is one of the things by which Wall Street is setting much store. Rumors of a twenty-five-cent advance on July 1 are to be heard on every side, and, while there has been no official confirmation of the stories, the coal trade people seem quite as willing as Wall Street traders to believe them. The question of the advance seems now to have become simply one of what profits can be figured out for the coal roads, and not as to whether such action would be politic with the coal trade in its present state.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA FIVES.

Among the bond issues listed upon the New York Stock Exchange which have shared in the recent advances in stock values, Central of Georgia Consolidated 5s have been conspicuous. Much favorable talk regarding the Central of Georgia Railway has been heard of late, its friends pointing out that the company will earn for the year ending June 30 a large surplus over its fixed charges. The strength of the bonds has been due principally to buying from inside sources. The mortgage represented by the 5s is a first lien upon a large portion of the road. It will be remembered that over $2,000,000, coming from the bonds, was spent upon the property in reorganization.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their regular review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"There is no step backward in business, although the season of midsummer quiet is near. Improvement continues, gradual and prudently cautious as before, although in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago. Business men of the highest standing in all parts of the country, having gradually perceived that the tide has begun to rise, are regulating their contracts and investments and their plans for the future with a confidence quite unknown to them a short time ago. Great changes before the adjournment of Congress are hardly to be expected, but removal of uncertainty is with reason expected to bring into operation buying forces which have been restricted for months. Meanwhile it is encouraging that crop prospects still grow brighter, that the industries meet a gradually increasing demand for products, that labor questions which had a threatening aspect have been adjusted, and that the Treasury maintains its ample strength notwithstanding some exports of gold brought about by premiums paid on behalf of foreign Governments.

"The main factor at this time is the steadily brightening prospect for crops. Harvesting of wheat has already begun in some Winter wheat States, with surprisingly good results in the central region and California, so that 80,000 tons is now called the minimum from the latter State, and statisticians of repute calculate on 60,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat beyond the Government estimate. Spring wheat is doing remarkably well with a practically unknown increase of acreage.

"Iron and steel products average a small fraction lower in published quotations, but only because private concessions which are now refused were by various authorities complacently concealed two weeks ago. Pig iron is firmer with a better demand at the East and at Chicago, but the impatience of Valley furnaces to resume work keeps Bessemer and Gray Forge at last week's quotations at Pittsburg. The best of the news is material increase in orders for plates, in part for shipbuilding, in bars for agricultural implement works, in structural shapes for buildings and bridges, and in galvanized sheets. One heavy contract for 300 miles thirty-inch and 100 miles ten-inch pipe, sought by the Australian Government for gold regions, excites many hopes in the trade. The great ore-producing companies are cutting prices of Mesabi Bessemer, Fayal to $2.10, apparently in order to score the biggest possible business of the year as a basis for future combination. Tin has slowly advanced to 14 cents in spite of heavy arrivals, 1,200 tons lead have been sold, moderate quantities now bringing 3.42½ cents, and purchases advance Lake copper to 11⅛ cents.

"There is encouraging increase in the demand for all textile goods, even for cottons, which have so long been slow, and though it is but moderate there is nothing of a speculative character in transactions, and prices are firmly held. Reorders for woolens have been rather better than were expected from clothiers and fairly good for dress goods. Operations in Spring goods are still deferred. While mills are somewhat better employed, and are buying to some extent, most of the purchases of wool are for speculation, nearly three-quarters being at Boston alone, and the aggregate was 8,733,800 pounds at the three chief markets, 5,610,300 of foreign wool. Domestic wool is still held at relatively high prices at the West. The new demand for boots and shoes does not increase as much as was expected, and some large factories have closed for want of orders, many others running only part time. Actual shipments from Boston for three weeks of June were smaller than in either of the past five years, but only 6 per cent. smaller than in 1892."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"The persistent misrepresentation of the actual state of trade throughout the country during the past month, in an apparent endeavor to make the prospective improvement in business appear to be its present condition, demands an examination as to the facts, and Bradstreet's presents condensed results of interviews with representative manufacturers and merchants at more than fifty important commercial and industrial centres east of the Rocky Mountains. The demand, except in a few lines, is less pronounced than it was two months ago. There is no material increase in the volume distributed compared with a year ago, and prices for many staples are lower. But there has been an improvement compared with the situation prior to the Presidential election of 1896 and as contrasted with last January. Many of the larger merchants and manufacturers characterize the business record for the first half of 1897 as a disappointment in contrast with anticipations in December, 1896. On the other hand, confidence is widespread in a revival of demand this Fall. Of the three great manufacturing industries, iron and steel, cottons and woolens, the first shows relatively most improvement and woolens next, although tariff delays have taken the edge off demand in that line and permitted importers to stock up with nearly two years' supplies. Cotton goods still suffer from cut prices, excessive competition, and heavy production. There is a better demand for silks, millinery, and confectionery, which, aside from the prosperity of the bicycle industry, constitute exceptions. Higher prices for leading cereals, for meats and Havana tobacco, are noteworthy, and reflect, respectively, unusually small supplies of wheat, the strength of the control of the meat supply, and existing conditions in Cuba.

"Bank clearings throughout the United States this week amount to $979,000,000, a decrease of 7 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 8 per cent. compared with the third week of June, 1896. Contrasted with the corresponding week in 1895, at which time there was a moderate revival in business, this week's total shows a decrease of 3 per cent., but when compared with the like period in 1894, when bank clearings touched very low levels, this week's gain is 28 per cent. Compared with the third week in June, 1893, during the panic, there is a decrease of 5 per cent.

"There are 215 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 226 last week, 218 in the week a year ago, 215 two years ago, and as contrasted with 189 in the third week of June, 1894.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts from the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,156,246 bushels, compared with 2,547,000 bushels last week, 2,837,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 1,946,000 bushels two years ago, 1,717,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,971,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 2,281,861 bushels this week, compared with 1,924,000 bushels last week, 1,736,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 884,000 bushels two years ago, 526,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 1,003,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	184
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	73	76
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	44	46
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	151	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Bucklen Bonds)	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	99	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	80
Union Ferry stock	64	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92½	95
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	142	145
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	74

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	74
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	224	227
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	254
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	72	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	106	109
N. Y. & E. R Gas Company 1st	114	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	107	108½
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	109¼	111
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	117	119
Standard Gas, New York, 6s	114	118
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	70½	72
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	97	99
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	40	45
Michigan-Peninsular 6 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	324	325
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152½	153½
Worthington Pump pf.	77	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	58	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	127	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	16	17
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,076,524, against $3,389,102 last week and $1,297,852 for the corresponding period of one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,082,765, against $3,078,013 last week and $1,248,076 in the same week in 1896.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Irving	135
Am. Exchange	100	Lincoln National	150
Broadway	225	Manhattan	215
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Market & Fulton	200
Central National	100	Mechanics'	190
Chase National	400	Mercantile	165
Chatham	100	Merchants' Ex.	112
Chemical	400	Metropolis	440
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Commerce	200	Ninth National	100
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	200	People's	205
Fourth National	112	Phenix	106
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	166
German-American	250	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	325	State of New York	108
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Imp. & Traders'	520	Western National	114

There was a sale of six shares of Commerce at 204.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 1.

The Fourth National Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books reopen on that date.

The West Side Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., free of tax, payable July 1. Transfer books reopen July 2.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company announces a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Aug. 2. Transfer books will be closed June 30 and reopen July 15.

The Second National Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., free of tax, payable July 1. Transfer books reopen July 2.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

The Merchants' National Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., free of tax, payable July 1. Transfer books will be closed until July 6.

The United States Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, announces a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (81 per share), payable July 15. Books close June 30. Checks will be mailed.

It is announced that at the request of the holders of a majority of first mortgage, Lake Erie Division, gold bonds of 1926 of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, George Coppell, Edward N. Gibbs, Frederic Cromwell, and Joel B. Erhardt, have consented to act as a committee to protect the interests of such bondholders as shall deposit their bonds under a bondholders' agreement with the Guaranty Trust Company. It is stated that the committee represents no interests in the property except the above-named bonds.

Three New National Banks.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Authority has been granted for the organization of the First National Bank of Ebensburg, Penn., and the Nazareth National Bank of Nazareth, Penn., with a capital of $50,000 each. Authority has been given the Exchange Bank of Springfield, Mo., to change to a National bank under the name of the National Exchange Bank of Springfield.

FINANCIAL.

We Own and Offer Subject to Sale

$1,500,000
City of Boston
3½% 30-Year
RAPID TRANSIT
REGISTERED BONDS.

Price and particulars on application.

STUART & PADDOCK,
Ames Building, Boston.
Tel. 3439. 66 Broadway, New York.

Private Wires to all Exchanges.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton Bought and Sold for Cash or Carried on 3 to 5 per cent. Margin.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL LISTED SECURITIES.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1, 1897, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 32, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 30,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co., subj. to rights of creditors under certain alleged attachments, the validity denied

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 25, 1897.

Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	6	Adams Express	154	154	154	154	.....
14½	14½	125	American Cotton Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
62⅞	62¾	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf	63	63	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
10⅝	11	1,017	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
20½	30	106	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
124⅜	124½	56,283	Am. Sugar Refs	123	125⅜	123¼	124½	+ 1½
106½	107¼	325	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	106¾	107	106¾	107	+ ¼
92	94	44	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	92	92	.....
76	78¾	8,173	American Tobacco	76¾	77¼	76	76	— ¼
106¾	110	80	Am. Tobacco pf	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	.....
12	12¾	910	At., T. & S. F	12⅜	12⅝	12	12¼	.....
24	24¼	3,098	At., T. & S. F. pf	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¼	.....
10⅛	10½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	14	14,850	Bay State Gas	13	13⅝	13¼	13⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	2,414	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
108⅜	109	720	Brooklyn Union Gas	109	109¼	109	109	.....
50½	51	1,136	Canada Southern	51⅛	51¼	50⅝	50⅞	.....
62¼	63	100	Canadian Pacific	62⅝	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅜
17¾	17⅞	660	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
88⅜	88½	35,077	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	84	84⅝	83	83⅜	— ⅝
...	...	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	103	100	98	100	+10
91⅝	9 7/8	17,886	Chicago Gas	91⅜	92¼	91½	91⅝	+ ¼
80⅞	81	35,555	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	81	81½	80½	80⅞	+ ⅛
138⅝	139¼	519	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	139½	139¾	139	139	.....
116¾	117	12,653	Chi. & Northwestern	117½	118¼	116¾	116¾	— ½
160	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	161	161	161	161	+3
73¼	73½	22,011	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	74	74	73	73⅝	+ ⅝
24	24½	150	C., C., C. & St. Louis	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
17⅜	18	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	17	17	—1
36¾	36⅝	800	Consolidated Ice	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ½
84½	90	12	Consolidated Ice pf	84	84	84	84	.....
165	166	700	Consolidated Gas Co	164½	165½	164½	165	.....
100¾	100¾	2,033	Delaware & Hudson	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅝
41⅝	42⅜	100	Denver & R. G. pf	42	42	42	42	— ½
33¾	33⅝	66	Erie 1st pf	33½	33½	33¾	33½	.....
65	100	100	Erie 1st pf. & Ter	65	65	65	65	+1
9	10½	100	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta	10	10	10	10	+2
33	33¼	430	General Electric	33½	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	.....
97½	98	75	Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97	97	.....
34½	37½	250	Illinois Steel Co	36½	36½	36¾	36¾	—2¼
23¾	24	400	Laclede Gas	24	24	23½	23½	.....
80	89	20	Laclede Gas pf	83	83	83	83	.....
68¾	69½	400	Lake Erie & West. pf	69½	69⅝	69½	69⅝	+ ⅛
50⅜	50¾	4,630	Louisville & Nashville	50⅝	50⅞	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛
88⅞	89	8,555	Manhattan Con	88½	89⅝	88¼	88⅞	+ ⅜
110	110¼	233	Metropolitan Traction	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	.....
1½	1¾	100	Mexican National ctfs	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
99	101	314	Michigan Central	100	100¼	100	100¼	.....
19⅜	20	1,000	Minn. & St. Louis	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
81	82	132	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	.....
50½	51	610	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
51	53	300	Minnesota Iron	52½	53	52½	53	+1
12¾	13	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13½	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	31½	3,740	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	5,015	Missouri Pacific	19⅞	20	19	19¼	— ⅛
20	22	100	Mobile & Ohio	20½	20½	20¾	20⅝	+ ⅛
29	29½	1,350	National Lead Co	29¾	29¾	29	29	— ⅝
96½	97½	72	National Lead Co. pf	97¼	97¼	96¼	97¼	.....
13½	15	150	National Linseed Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
82⅞	83	2,582	New Jersey Central	83¼	83¾	82½	82½	—1
102⅜	102¾	5,932	New York Central	102¾	103¼	102½	102⅝	+ ⅛
72¼	73	780	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	73	73¼	72½	72½	— ½
32⅜	33¼	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	33	33	32	33	.....
9½	9¾	1,030	N. Y., Sus. & Western	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
27	27¼	800	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	.....
30	30½	102	Norfolk & Western pf	30	30	30	30	.....
14¾	14⅞	1,462	Northern Pacific	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ½
41⅜	41¾	5,546	Northern Pacific pf	42	42	41	41⅜	— ⅝
15	15¼	1,520	Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
54	55	342	Or. R. & Nav. pf	54½	54½	54	54	— ⅝
15⅞	16	1,500	Or. S. L. & Wash. Iss	15⅝	16	15½	16	+1
29½	29⅝	2,410	Pacific Mail	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
¼	⅜	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
12	13	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	.....
44	47	100	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	44⅜	44½	44⅜	44⅜	—1⅜
167½	168	150	Pull. Pal. Car Co	167½	167½	167½	167½	+ ⅜
118¾	...	10	Rome, W. & Ogdens	119	119	119	119	.....
22	22¼	7,092	Reading	22¼	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	.....
46⅝	46¾	1,000	Reading 1st pf	46¾	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	27¾	2,032	Reading 2d pf	28⅛	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
39½	40	637	Rio Grande West. pf	38½	39⅜	38½	39¼	— ⅛
3½	3⅝	600	St. J. & G. I	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+1¼
39½	40⅝	7	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	39	39	39	39	.....
12¾	12½	225	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
5	5¼	265	St. L. & San Fran	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
47	47¼	242	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	47⅜	47⅜	47½	47⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	16⅞	801	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	17⅛	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
3	3⅜	1,000	St. Louis Southw	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
8¾	9⅛	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
22	23	400	St. Paul & Duluth	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	— ⅛
62⅜	62¾	7,685	St. Paul & Omaha	63⅜	63⅝	62	62⅜	— ⅝
142	145	200	St. Paul & Omaha pf	145	145	145	145	+2
15	15⅜	400	Southern Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
9¾	9⅞	968	Southern Railway	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	29⅛	4,125	Southern Railway pf	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ½
5½	5⅞	95	Standard R. & T	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	.....
23⅞	24	2,635	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24½	23⅞	24	— ⅛
10¼	10⅜	2,700	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	5⅞	4,400	Union Pacific	6⅜	6⅜	5⅝	5¾	— ½
40	42	20	United States Cattle	40	40	40	40	.....
7½	7⅞	486	United States Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
58½	58⅝	1,990	U. S. Leather pf	59½	59¾	58½	58½	— ⅛
12¾	13	121	United States Rubber	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
61	62	359	U. S. Rubber pf	61	61	61	61	.....
5⅞	6¼	150	Wabash	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
14½	14¾	1,229	Wabash pf	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
105	110	15	Wells-Fargo Express	106	106	106	106	.....
8	9	100	Western Union Beef	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
83⅝	85⅛	12,258	Western Union Tel	83½	84⅝	83½	83⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Sales		328,527						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Det, Mac & Mar L G		Oregon S L inc A, when	
1,000	77	2,000	18½	issued	
3,000	76½	Equitable Gas & Fuel of		10,000	45
Am Tobacco Co scrip		Chicago 1st		8,000	44⅜
1,000	72	1,000	106	32,000	45
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Erie 4s prior bonds		20,000	45¼
44,000	80	1,000	91⅝	12,000	45⅛
19,000	80¼	10,000	91¼	5,000	45⅜
5,000	80½	8,000	91⅜	People's G & C of Chi	
At, T & S F gen 4s		5,000	91½	1st cons 6s	
12,000	84½	Ft W & D C 1st		10,000	111½
22,000	84⅝	3,000	64½	Peo & Eastern 1st	
10,000b5F	84⅝	6,000	65	3,000	71
30,000	84⅜	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
10,000	84⅝	5,000	101⅜	10,000	104
10,000	84⅜	Int & Gt Nor 1st		Reading Co gen 4s	
1,500	84⅝	2,000c	119	24,000	84
23,000	84⅜	Int & Gt, Nor 3d mtge		27,000	83⅞
Adjustment 4s		6,000	42	19,000	84
20,000	50⅛	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust		5,000b10F	84
34,000	50¼	Co certfs		23,000	84
25,000	50⅜	22,000	74⅞	Rich & Dan 6s	
25,000	50¼	5,000	75	4,000	124⅝
10,000	50⅜	3,000	75¼	Rio Grande West 1st	
10,000	50⅜	32,000	75⅜	38,000	77½
10,000s	50¼	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		23,000	77¼
10,000	50⅜	1,000	100¼	Roch & Pitts 1st	
1,000	50¼	L S & M So 1st coup		1,000	127
19,000	50⅜	5,000	113⅜	Rome W & Og cons	
20,000	50¼	L S & M So 3½s		5,000	121¾
30,000	50⅜	2,000	104	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
2,000	50¼	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		5,000	65½
10,000	50¼	6,000	118	10,000	66
8,000	50	Louis & Nash unified		500	65½
2,000	49⅞	gold 4s		15,000	66
Broadway & 7th Av 1st		4,000	82¾	St L & Iron Mount 5s	
cons 5s		Louis & Nash, Pens &		6,000	80
2,000	118¾	Atl 1st		2,000	80½
Brooklyn Elev 1st		5,000	96½	St L & S F 4s	
5,000	75½	L, N A & C cons, Trust		1,000	70⅝
Trust Co certfs		Co certfs		3,000	70⅜
2,000	74¾	2,000	90	8,000	70
1,000	74½	Metropolitan Elev 1st		St L & S F G M 5s	
Buffalo & Erie new		2,000	120⅞	11,000	101¼
500	104⅝	2,000	121	7,000	101⅜
8,000	104⅜	Mil, L S & W 1st		19,000	101¼
Bur, C R & N 1st		10,000	133⅜	St L & S F gen 6s	
2,000	106	Mil & St Paul, Chi &		7,000	115¾
Canada Southern 2d		Pac 6s		St Paul, Min & Man, Da-	
2,000	107⅝	2,000	121¾	kota extension	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		8,000	121¼	2,000	121¾
10,000	89	South Minn Div		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
12,000	89½	10,000	120¼	2,000	59¾
5,000	88¾	Southwest Div		9,000	59⅝
5,000	89½	1,000	120	11,000	59½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Mil & St Paul cons		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000	31	20,000	139	5,000	92½
Cent of N J gen 5s		Mil & St P 8s 1st		10,000	92¾
3,000	112½	10,000	106⅜	So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
Registered		Minn & St Leon 6s		12,000	90
13,000	108¾	10,000	103½	So Pac of N M 1st	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Mo, K & East 1st		10,000	106½
10,000	77	5,000	92	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	76⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		12,000	92½
22,000	77	20,000	84	10,000s15F	92½
3,000	77¼	2,000	83⅞	11,000	92¼
6,000	77	33,000	84	Tex & N O cons 5s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	84½	10,000	96⅝
1,000	111¾	Mo, K & T 2d		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Chi, Bur & N 5s		46,000	62¼	10,000	91¼
10,000	105	2,000	62⅜	2,000	91¼
Chi, B & Q conv 6s		Mo, K & T of T 5s		1,000	92
2,000	104⅜	7,000	79	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div		Mo Pac 1st con 6s		26,000	25½
4s	97⅛	2,000	82	2,000	25⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s		1,000	25⅝
11,000	100	4,000	58	14,000	25⅝
4,000	100¼	Nash, C & St L con		5,000	25⅝
5,000	100	2,000	99½	20,000	25⅝
15,000	100¼	N Y, C & St L 4s		2,000	25⅝
5,000	100⅜	6,000	105¼	8,000	25½
10,000	101	N Y, O & W con 5s		5,000	25⅝
4,000	100¼	2,000s20F	100½	20,000	25½
6,000	101	1,000	100½	2,000	25⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st		N Y, O & W refdg 4s		5,000	25½
9,000s5F	104½	5,000	96	Tol, Peo & West 4s	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr		N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		4,000	66
Co certfs		4,000	105	Union Pac ext S F 5s, Tr	
5,000	42½	N Y, S & W G M		Co certfs	
Chi & N W cons 7s		2,000	78	8,000	93½
4,000	146½	1,000	78½	11,000	93⅝
S F deb 5s, 1933		1,000	78	10,000	94
2,000	117	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		Union Pac 6s, 1898, Trust	
Chi & N W S F 5s		8,000	57	Co certfs, ex ma-	
2,000	112	5,000	56¾	tured coups	
25-year deb 5s		20,000	56⅝	1,000	106
3,000s3	110	5,000	56½	U P, D & G 1st	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		15,000	56⅜	1,000	88½
4,000	107⅜	16,000	56½	Utah & Northern 7s	
1,000	107¼	3,000	56⅜	10,000	118½
10,000	107⅜	80,000	56⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis		20,000	56½	5,000	104¼
Div 4s		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		Wabash deb, Series B	
25,000	94¾	6,000	90⅜	1,000	24
1,000	95	29,000	90	West Shore gtd 4s	
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M		6,000	90¼	25,000	110
& Co certfs		3,000	90¼	Registered	
3,000	74½	Oregon R & N 4s		20,000	107⅝
Col & Ninth Av 1st		10,000	85¼	Western Gas Co 5s	
5,000	118	12,000	85	2,000	97
Dal & Waco 1st 6s		5,000	85¼	Wilkes & East 1st	
8,000	76	Oregon S L inc B, when		2,000	88¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N		issued		Wisconsin Cent Co 1st,	
Y con 5s		10,000	28	Trust Co certfs	
1,000	114¼	15,000	28¼	11,000	34
Total sales			$1,953,500		

The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96⅛	
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	
4s, c., 1907	113⅛	
4s, r., 1925	125⅛	
4s, c., 1925	125⅛	
5s, r., 1904	114¼	
5s, c., 1904	114¼	
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101¾	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¾	
Alb. & Sus	173	
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 6s	63	
Am. Coal	110	
Am. Express	112	
Ann Arbor	9	11
Ann Arbor pf	27½	28
At. & Pac	...	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2½	3½
Bell. & So. Ill. pf.	125	
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
Brunswick Co	¼	½
Buff., R. & P.	...	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	...	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Capital Traction	53⅜	55
Central Pacific	10	10¾
Chi. & Alton	148	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	40
Chicago G. W.	3½	4
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	...
Cleve. & Pitts.	164	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C., C. & I., Dev. pf.	2½	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	85
Col. & H. Coal; all in. paid.	3¼	4¾
Col., H. V. & T.	2½	3
Com. Cable	168	...
Consol. Coal	38	...
D., L. & W.	156	158
Den. & R. G.	10½	11¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	64	...
D., S. S. & A.	2¾	3¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
E. E. I. of Bklyn.	107	109½
Erie	14⅜	14⅝
Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½
Ev. & T. H.	18	20
Flint & P. M.	7½	...
F. & R. M. pf.	20	35
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125
G. B. & West.	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A.	...	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B.	4	4½
Harlem	312	320
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	...
Iowa Central pf.	8	8½
Iowa Central pf.	28	30
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	...
Joliet & Chicago	150	...
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	10⅝	14
L. E. & W.	14½	15½
Lake Shore	173	174¾
Long Island	41	50
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	9¼	9¾
Morris & Essex	164	168
National Starch	4½	5½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	57½
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	18
New Cent. Co.	5½	7
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	...	110
New England	...	37
N. Y. & N. H.	173¾	174¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., L. & W.	121½	122
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Nor. & West.	11	12½
North American	4⅛	4⅝
Northwest Tel.	110	...
Ohio Southern	...	5
Ont. Mining, ex d.	6¼	7½
Ore. R. & N.	19	21
Penn. Coal	325	...
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P. Ft. W. & C.	168	172
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksilver pf.	...	8½
Rens. & Saratoga	178	182
S. P. & D. pf.	75	85
St. P., M. & M.	118	125
Sil. bull. certfs	60¼	60½
Standard Gas	111	113
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	...	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
U. P. D. & G.	2	2¼
W. & L. E. pf.	3	4
Wisconsin Central	1¼	1½

$8,010

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
5,000	Texas Pac. 1st	91¾	91¾	91½	91½
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞

$13,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 25.—There was a somewhat lessened interest in mining shares in the Boston market and prices tended to soften under profit taking. Montana was off ½ at 132½, with a rally; Butte lost ⅝, to 21¼, recovering ¼; Tamarack Junior lost 1⅛, to 208, rallying ⅝. West End Street Railway was fairly active in response to good demand. New England preferred rose 3¾, to 74, later selling at 71½. Bell Telephone fell back from 234 to 231½ in the morning, rising in the afternoon to 234 again.

Bond business was large. United Gas seconds were up 1½, at 74, fives holding at 87½. Bay State Gas stock rose ⅝, to 7¾, and fell to 6 3-16. Yesterday's story of Standard Oil control and good guarantees is denied by about everybody in interest, but is reasserted with vigor.

Old Dominion Copper lost ⅝, to 18¼. Pullman was up ⅞, at 167⅞, later selling at 167½. United States Oil lost ¼, to 13½. A good buying demand for home railway shares was a feature. Gold Coin was off ⅝ more, at 4¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	213	
Boston & Lowell	212	
Boston & Maine	161¾	161½
Boston & Providence	262	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102¾	102⅞
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	106½	107½
Fitchburg pf	94⅞	95
Old Colony	178	
West End	83¾	84¼
West End pf	94¾	95
Wisconsin Central	½	⅝
Oregon Short Line	18½	19¼

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	...	4
Allouez	...	⅜
Arnold	3	3¼
Atlantic	21	22
Boston & Cripple Creek	.08	12
Boston & Montana	132	132½
Butte & Boston	21½	21¾
Calumet & Hecla	385	380
Centennial	7½	7⅝
Franklin	15½	16
Gold Coin Mines	4⅜	4½
Kearsarge	18½	19
Napa, (quicksilver)	...	6½
Osceola	32½	33
Pioneer, (gold)	...	4⅜
Quincy	113	116
Santa Ysabel	13½	14
Tamarack	125	127
Tamarack Junior	20⅜	21
Tecumseh	...	2
Wolverine	10⅜	11

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	...	234
Dominion Coal	10⅜	11
Dominion Coal pf	84	85
Eastman Car Heater	...	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	146	...
Lamson Cons. Store Service	18	18¾
Mexican Telephone	70	80
New England Telephone	106	106½
Philadelphia Company	18½	19
United States Oil	13¼	13¾
Westinghouse Electric	...	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf	...	50

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	8½	8¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	18½	19

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Although there were intervals of slight reactions when profit taking was indulged in by the room traders, the local market was firm during the greater part of the day. United Gas was bought by commission houses for outside account, and held strong. Marsden, American Railway, and Light and the iron and steel group of stocks were a little easier on moderate trading. Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley were about steady. Welsbach receded to 45¾ in absence of demand and on account of traders' sales. Union and Philadelphia Traction were less active and a shade easier on scattered trading. The arbitrage stocks—St. Paul, Reading, and the Northern Pacifics—followed New York's lead on a fair volume of business. The close was irregular to firm, prices showing a decline from the highest as follows:

Lehigh Valley	27 27½
N. P. com	14⅝ 14⅞
N. P. pf	41⅞ 41¾
Pennsylvania	53⅜ 53⅝
Reading	19 15-16 11 2-16
Reading 1st pf	23 7-16 23 9-16
Metropolitan Traction	109½ 110½
Philadelphia Traction	71¾ 71⅝
Union Traction	10½ 10¾
Penn. H. L. & P.	14⅜ 14½
Penn. H. L. & P. pf	33½ 33¾
United Gas Imp.	74⅜ 74⅝
Electric Storage	21½ 21¾
Electric Storage pf	22½ 23⅜
Welsbach P. L.	46 47
American R. E. L.	4¾ 5
Marsden	9¾ 9¾
Reading G. 4s	83¾ 84½
Electric & P. 4s	71⅝ 71⅝

MINING EXCHANGE PRICES.

Transactions on the Mining Exchange were officially reported yesterday as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Total Sales.
Annetta	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	200
Miami	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	1,500
Cripple Creek Con.	7	7½	7	7	2,700
Eagle	2	2	2	2	4,000
Elkton	99	99½	99	99	700
Fanny B	4½	4½	4	4	2,000
Isabella	30	30	30	30	1,000
Jack Pot	5	5	5	5	2,000
Jefferson	7½	8	7½	8	2,800
New Haven	2	2	1½	1½	7,200
Russel	46	47	45	45	5,500
Specimen	2	2½	2	2½	800
Templar	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝	5,600
Work M. & M. Co.	5½	5⅝	5	5	1,300
Total					36,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

|

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

David Stewart has sold for John E. Schorsmith, for about $70,000, the five three-story American basement dwellings, 179, 181, 183, 185, and 189 Convent Avenue, 16 and 18 feet frontages, and 98.9 feet in depth.

Philip Jeselson has sold for John F. Corney to Carl Ernst the new five-story American basement dwelling, 334 West Seventy-seventh Street, 22 by 80 by 102.2.

The contract was signed yesterday for the sale of 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, the details of which have already been given in these columns. The seller is Miss Imogene Hart.

Henry Marks has sold for Charles N. Rosetti to George Gerlach, for about $22,000, the five-story flat, 260 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Francis O. Matthiessen's purchase of Broadway property proves to be 506, a five-story marble and iron front building on the east side of the street, midway between Broome and Spring Streets.

H. J. Steeneck has purchased from a Mrs. Dachtera the five-story brick tenement, 450 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

In the Trinity Building sale/room yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to A. P. Bachman, for $32,435, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 413 St. Ann's Avenue, together with the four-story brick flat 823 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, runs west 125, by north 100, by east 98, by north 75, by east 97, by south 25.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to Leopold Michel, for $41,225, the five-story stone-front flat 312 and 314 West Twenty-seventh Street, 37.6 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to John Haffen, for $5,000, the three-story frame tenement, with store, 533 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.3, Mary McWalters of 48 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 37.6 by 91, William J. Casey of 116 West Ninety-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 70 feet west of Central Park West, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, 18 by 57 and 22 by 61, Norman & Farber of 111 Fifth Avenue, owners and architects; cost, $97,000.

Nos. 30 to 34 Gold Street, for an eight-story brick building for shops, 75.8 by 84.5, Robert Goelet of 591 Fifth Avenue and New York Telephone Company, owners; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost $175,000.

Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, Avenue A, and East River, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 52, Sisters' House of the Good Shepherd, owners; S. Hicket & Ihlmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 147 to 151 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick and stone tenement, with store, William E. Conklin of 90 Beekman Street, owner; C. L. Cooke of 112 West One Hundred and Second Street, architect; cost, $9,800.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Ellen F. Gannon, premises, owner; George Hoffman of Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

Southern Boulevard, south side, 100 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store, Anna Murtaugh of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 186th St, runs n 214.10 ft to 187th St, x w 370 ft to Audubon Av, x s 214.10 ft to 186th St, x e 370 ft, also block Amsterdam Av and 187th St and 188th St and Audubon Av; Robert M. Gallaway and others to Marcus Nathan and others....$160,500

AVENUE A, s e corner of 89th St, 98x x0680; Avenue A, s e corner of 11th St, 108x305; Fred L. Lavanberg to John J. Clancy.....1,800

BROADWAY, 1,570, 20.5x80; John H. Rogan, referee, to Peter De Lacy.....58,000

BROOK AV, e s, 123.1 ft s of 163d St, 0.10x—x0.10x164.9; Henry Dalmke, executor and administrator, to E. M. Meyer...

FOX ST, s w corner of 169th St, runs s 98.5 w e 63.10, n 98.5, e 63.10 x to beg.

Elizabeth O'Toole to William Donlon..32,000

GREENWICH ST, 812, 20.8x78; Mary Fitzgibbon to Charles W. Lindsley.....

HENRY ST, 254, n e corner of Clinton, and another to Bernard Gordon..18,000

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 16th St, 43.3x80, Louis Ottmann, as executor, &c., to Theodore Ottmann.....40,000

NORFOLK ST, 20; Richard S. Farley, referee, to John Davis.....10,325

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x150; David McClure, referee, to Emily C. Pitchett.....12,000

PLEASANT AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 118th St, 25.3x76; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Estelle F. Taylor, as trustee.....14,500

PLOT in dividing between Acres 2 and 3, map of the village of Morrisania, at point 123.3 ft n w of 3d Av, runs n e 123.9x s e 27.10, s w 123.9x n w 27.10; Elizabeth Twitchin to Frank Noran.....10

PLOT, 125.10 ft w of 3d Av and 100 ft s of 163d St, runs s 123x w 40x n 123; e 40; Elizabeth Twitchin to Frank Noran.....

PLOT, 331.4 ft, s e corner of Washington Av and 163d St, and 100 ft s w from 163d St, runs s w 100 ft to n s of 162d St, s e 69.2x n e 100 ft w 69.2; Lillie T. Yoran and another, executors and trustees and individually to E. C. Bell.

READING, 167, map of West Morrisania; Charles H. Woehling and wife to Magdelena Fischer.....1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 66 ft n of 78th St, 21.3x87.10x21x91.4; Celia A. Green, by attorney, to William Ottmann.....10

SIMPSON ST, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x100; John Reinschmidt and wife to Charlotte McCormack.....

WEST 152D ST, s s, 425 ft w of Boulevard, 32.11x72; Gussie B. Raymond and another to John J. Radley and others, Exchange

WEST 87, 90 ft n of Perry St, 45.6x—, fulkhead opposite; Isabella M. Pyne, as committee to The Mayor and others of the City of New York.....20,475

WILLETT AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, runs e 617x s e 180x s w 100 ft to Cornell Av, x w 448x n 100x w 50x s 100 to Cornell Av, x w 100 x n 200 to Zulett Av; Charles H. Vondehsen and others to Rosa Stelber and others.....1

3D AV, n w corner of 95th St, 100x100; Jacob Levy and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....1

81ST, 425 n of 3d, 25.3 n of 3d, 25x90; John W. Pirson to Edward H. Pirson...1

88TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 9th Av, w s, 49.5 ft n of 88th St, 24.8x98.9; 88th St, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 89th St, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Edwin F. Seaman and another to Jesse H. Seaman.....1

90TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick Heldling and wife to Thomas J. Alden.....8,875

40TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick Heldling and wife to Thomas J. Alden.....

70TH ST, 242 to 252 West; Walworth Ward and wife to William Bradley and another.....100

88TH ST, 65 East, 25.6x102.2; William W. Gallagher to Adolph H. Urban.....190

103D ST, s s, 208.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x105x27x105.1; also 103d St, s s, 208.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x105.3x 27x105.4; Georgiana H. Law and another to Marietta Wilsey.....

158TH ST, s s, 805.6 ft w of Boulevard, 19.6x100; Isabella N. Leo to Clara M. Stabler.....1

107TH ST, s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Philipp Egner and wife to Herman Egner.....5

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 24x100; Walter Stabler and wife to John P. Leo.....1

Recorded Leases.

EHRET, George, to Arthur L. C. Macconnell; 76 Nassau St, 1 year.....$2,500

FISS, DOERR & CARROLL, HORSE Company to Leopold Duhlman and another; 206 East 24th St, 5 years.....1,200

GERKEN, Margretha, G. to August Knobloch; Elton Av, n e corner of 155th St, 5 years.....3,300

HAMILTON, Erastus, to James Cunningham; 21 Bloomfield St, 2¾ years.....660 to 900

LEWINSKY, Chana, to Camillo Ubriaco; 208 and 210 East 98th St, 4 years 10 months.....1,800

MILLSPAUGH, George, and another, to F. W. Niles; 3d Av, w s, 20 ft s of 144th St, part of store, 1 year.....420 to 480

MARITZ, Herman H., to Francis Cooney; 9th Av, s e corner of 53d St, 5 years.....3,000

STERN, Nathan, to Emil Haas; 807 Columbus Av, 2 years.....660

Recorded Mortgages.

ABENDROTH, Amanda W., to Charles G. Dean; s s of 82d St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years.....$12,000

ALDEN, Thomas J., to City Real Estate Company; 541 and 543 West 40th St, 2 years.....11,000

BURKE, Catharine M., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia; s s of 126th St, 130 ft w of 2d Av, secures contract.....30,000

CARROLL, Alice, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; w s of Wooster St, 50.5 ft s of 4th St; also 243 Wooster St, 2 years.....15,000

COHEN, Johanna, to Jessie G. Tim; 429 East 79th St, 5 years.....11,000

COHEN, Johanna, to Jessie G. Tim; 427 East 79th St, 5 years.....11,000

CROSBY, Jane M. L., executrix, and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 87 and 87½ Divinon St and 98 East Broadway, 5 years.....14,000

DAVIS, John, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 20 Norfolk St, 3 years.....500

DAVIS, John, to George Ruppert; 20 Norfolk St, 3 years.....4,000

DAVIS, John, to Anna G. Thiefes, 20 Norfolk St, 3 years.....3,000

DAWSON, William E., to Albert H. Amidown, as committee, &c.; 63 Riverside Drive, 2 years.....20,750

DAWSON, William E., to Wallace Murray; 63 Riverside Drive, demand.....3,000

DE LACY, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,570 Broadway, 3 years.....40,000

FISCHER, Magdalena, to Fannie B. Nattress; n s of 160th St, 83.6 ft w of Railroad Av, 3 years.....7,000

GARRY, Henry M., to Peter Doelger; n corner of Bainbridge Av and Travers St, demand.....1,000

GEOGHEGAN, Stephen G., to Julia Plaut; w s of 7th Av, 79.7 ft s of 127th St, 3 years.....17,000

GORHAM, Emma C., to Thomas C. Goodfriend; s s of 15th St, 205 ft e of 2d Av, Wakefield, 3 years.....314

GORDON, Bernard, to Minnie and Ida Glokner; s s of Henry St, 61 ft e of Rutgers St, installments.....15,000

GORDON, Bernard, and wife to Abraham Schlesinger; s s of Henry St, 61 ft e of Rutgers St, 2 years.....1,000

HANNIG, Eliza, and husband to William Knoblow; 105 East 104th St, 5 years.....17,000

JOHNSON, George F., and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 96th St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.....30,000

JOHNSON, Harriette L., to J. Romaine Brown; e s of Bruckner Av, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, 3 months.....1,800

KERVAN, Charles, and wife to Bradley & Currier Company; s w corner of 7th Av and 144th St; demand.....3,525

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Robert F. Seifert; w s of Brook Av, 104.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year.....1,000

MacNEVIN, Joseph, and wife to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 410, map of building lots at Fordham, part of Charles Berrian's farm, instalments.....

McCORMACK, Charlotte, to John Reinschmidt; w s of Simpson St, 255 ft n of Westchester Av, demand.....2,940

McDONALD, John and Ellen, to Johanna Gunther; n w corner of Broome and Varick Sts, 1 year.....1,000

McWALTER, Mary, to Augustus F. Holly; s s of 96th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, demand.....18,000

MEYER, Elizabeth M., to Sophia Henckener; e s of Brook Av, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, demand.....5,000

MORGAN, Willett D., and wife to Louisa J. Morgan; n s of 182d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, demand.....3,297

NATHAN, Marcus, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 188th St and Amsterdam Av and s w corner of 187th St and Amsterdam Av, 2 years.....112,500

NORTON, Mary E., and Patrick, Douglas Baron de Hirsch Fund; s w corner of 127th St and 3d Av, 3 years.....5,000

O'HEA, William A., and wife to John Sloane, as executor, &c., of Douglas Sloane; w s of Woody Crest Av, 175 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years.....4,000

O'HEA, William A., and wife to John Sloane, as executor, &c., of Douglas Sloane; w s of Woody Crest Av, 190.11 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years.....4,000

O'HEA, William A., and wife to Edmund Coffin, as guardian of William S. Coffin; e s of Nelson Av, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years.....3,500

O'HEA, William A., and wife to Julia M. Bowerman and another, executors, &c., of William D. Bowerman; w s of Woody Crest Av, 206.10 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years.....4,000

O'HEA, William A., and wife to Edmund Coffin, guardian of Henry S. Coffin; e s of Nelson Av, 205.9 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years.....3,500

O'HEA, William A., and wife to Edmund Coffin, as guardian of William S. Coffin; e s of Nelson Av, 174.1 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years.....3,500

OTTMANN, Christine, to Louis Ottmann, executor, &c., of William Ottmann; s e corner of 16th St and Irving Place, 3 years.....40,000

PETERSON, John R., to Arthur H. Sigler; n s of Briggs Av, 25 ft e of Lot 43, map of Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 1 year.....875

PETERSON, John R., to Arthur H. Sigler; Lot 43, map of the Briggs Estate, William's Bridge, 1 year.....875

RAHL, Andrew, to William W. Browning, trustee, &c., of Sarah Browning; s s of 37th St, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years.....2,700

REEVES, Herbert, and wife to the Union Building Loan and Savings Association; Lot 113, map of the village of Wakefield, installments.....1,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to George R. Fearing and another, trustees under the will of Donald; s s of 158th St, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years.....14,000

STABLER, Clara M., to Egyptienne Contat; s s of 158th St, 805.6 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year.....

STABLER, Walter, and Clara M., to Egyptienne Contat; w s of 3d Av, 402.3 ft n of 169th St, 2 years.....2,000

SEITZ, William, to Frank Raub; e s of 3d Av, 40 ft n of 161st St, demand.....8,000

STEIBER, Julius E., and wife to John Delly; s s of Zulette Av, 175 ft e of Mapes Av, 3 years.....1,500

STEIBER, Rosa and Julius E., to Charles H. Von Dehsen and Edward Baer; s s of Zulette Av, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, extends to Cornell Av, 3 years.....7,500

STOLZ, George, and wife to Joseph Mathern and wife; s s of 154th St, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years.....10,000

WEGENER, Frederick L. T. and Auguste, to Judson S. Todd; e s of Old Broadway, 49.11 ft s of 132d St, 1 year.....15,000

WEGENER, Frederick L. T. and Auguste, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; e s of Broadway, 49.11 ft s of 132d St, demand.....4,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Lewis Coon; n s of Mott, or 148th, St, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year.....7,400

WEXLER, Adolph, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of Mott, or 148th, St, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year.....16,000

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURT.

Calendar for Saturday, June 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 2—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 3—Homer Ransdell Company vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 4—Upmann vs. Freise.

Cases Noticed.—5 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris vs. United States National Bank. 6—Van Aken vs. McPherson. 7—Frankfort Whisky Company vs. Mill Creek Distilling Company. 8—Sewell vs. Graves. 9—Badische vs. Koltes Company. 10—Moore vs. Corn Exchange Bank. 11—Hauptner vs. Detwiller & Street Company. 12—Matter of Sing. 13—Matter of Lenng.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department announced the following decisions yesterday:

James N. Havens, appellant, vs. West Side Electric and Power Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Peter V. Moss, appellant, vs. Flavia A. Moss, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Lawrence J. O'Reilly vs. John H. Dale; William H. Ricketts, receiver, appellant; Waterbury Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Andrew H. Kellogg, appellant, vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company, Gustav Meiners, and others, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Susan A. G. Flynn, respondent, vs. Mary Lynch, impleaded.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Mary A. Humes, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company and others, appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing amount awarded for fee damage to $1,250 and rental damage to $800, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Catherine F. Wetmore vs. Indiana V. Stromeyer.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Claudius B. Harrell vs. Bonfils Improvement Company.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

New York Life Insurance Company vs. Walter L. Kane et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth R. Innes vs. Manhattan Railway Company; Susan W. Innes vs. same; William T. Innes vs. same; Mary A. de Balaine vs. same; Ellen M. Connolly vs. same.—Motions granted.

In the matter of acquiring land on Thirty-eighth Street, &c.; in the matter of the Department of Public Parks, &c., in re Grote.—References ordered.

In the matter of Robert L. Darragh.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Michael Durante and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed.

Albert Berzevizy, as administrator, respondent, vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

People ex rel. James P. Tucker, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Proceedings annulled and relator reinstated, with costs.

In the matter of the will of Mauritz F. H. De Haan, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Seventy-third Street Building Company, appellant, vs. Francis M. Jencks, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles F. Hofmann, appellant, vs. Ralph Monell, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Frances M. Barnes, respondent, vs. Charles E. Dunn, executor, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

I. Osgood Carleton and others, respondents, vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sarah E. Bishop, respondent, vs. Autographic Register Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment by deducting $138.57, with interest from Oct. 16, 1887, in which case judgment, as modified, affirmed, with costs of appeal to the respondent.

Edward G. Smith, respondent, vs. Robert J. Gray, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles H. White and others, respondents, vs. Otto M. Eidlitz and others, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Nathan N. Coler, jr., respondent, vs. Hugh Lamb et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mary E. James, appellant, vs. James T. Horn et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Simon Sterne, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Edward McGrath, respondent, vs. Octavio Sayer, jr., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Howard M. Baker et al., respondents, vs. George W. Turner, as receiver, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

The people, &c., vs. the National Mutual Insurance Company in re Anna E. Elmore, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements of the reference.

Ruth R. Hutton, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event.

Patrick Gorman, appellant, vs. Eleanor White et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Court of Appeals.

Petrie, respondent, vs. Williams, appellant; Osborn, respondent, vs. Montelac Park, appellant; Ward, respondent, vs. Pratt, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Grafeng, appellant, vs. Halman, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, but without intending to determine what are the rights to this fund as between the several persons who are mentioned in the letter of Aug. 14, 1893.

Pearce, appellant, vs. Stephens, respondent.—Order affirming, with costs, and the first and second questions answered in the affirmative.

Moffett, respondent, vs. Elmendorf.—Remittitur amended so as to provide that the costs awarded to one respondent be paid out of the proceeds of the sale paid into court.

O'Burne, respondent, vs. Barse, appellant.—Motion to advance denied, without costs.

Reilly, appellant, vs. Freeman, respondent.—Motion to dismiss granted, with costs.

City of Buffalo, respondent, vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Motion for reargument denied, with costs.

Walter Lamb, respondent, vs. Boyd Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss denied, without costs.

Rogers, respondent, vs. New York and Brooklyn Bridge.—Motion to dismiss granted unless the Trustees within sixty days file a bond and pay $10 costs.

In re application of Buffalo grade crossings.—Motion to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

Hotopp, respondent, vs. Huber, appellant.—Motion to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

In re application of Leon A. Molkiel, law student, for leave to file Regents' law certificate.—Nunc pro tunc denied.

No. 156—Charles E. Hadcock, as executor, respondent, vs. Luman Osmer, appellant.—Submitted.

No. 1111—Charles Williamson and another, respondents, vs. William W. Chapin and another, appellants.—Submitted.

Court adjourned to Monday, Oct. 4, at Albany.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers, Fitzgerald, S.

Will for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Patrick Larrey.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—By Lawrence, J.—Vaughan vs. Haviland—Robert Sturgis, Woolsey vs. Shaw—Austin G. Fox, Schaefer vs. Schaefer—William J. Moran. Schillinger vs. Schillinger vs. Fireproof Cement and Asphalt Company—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Boyd vs. Smith—Daniel G. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Burton vs. Mahler—Theodore F. Hascall.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Philip Schaefer vs. Louis Schaefer—John M. Moser, Philipina Schillinger vs. Schillinger Fireproof Cement and Asphalt Company—Henry M. Schillinger. James C. Gulick vs. John Friedel—Moses Barnett.

BIG FISH UP THE RAHWAY.

Thought to be Bluefish Driven from the Sound by Sharks.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 25.—The Rahway River was alive to-day with fish, evidently bluefish, that could be seen by the hundreds of people who pass over Milton Avenue, Monroe, and Bridge Streets bridges. At low tide the fish stirred up the bottom of the river, but at high water they could be seen plainly by the hundreds. The local fishermen can attribute the appearance of the fish in these waters to nothing but sharks, which frequently visit the Staten Island Sound. The appearance of the sharks drives all kinds of fish up the many creeks which empty into the sound.

Several efforts to seine the fish have been unsuccessful, as the waters are too deep for the seines. Some of the fish are described as being as long as a yardstick.

SENATE CLERK A FORGER?

Robert Hydlauff Arrested in Wisconsin for Raising Orders.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 25.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Robert Heydlauff, Chief Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate, on a charge of forgery.

The discovery was made that the county orders on which payment had been made by County Treasurer Nelson had been raised from small amounts to sums of considerable size. One was increased from a trifling figure to $8,081.24. Heydlauff protests his innocence.

FOUR MURDERERS HANGED.

"Jim" Williamson Executed at Houston, Texas, for Killing a Whole Family.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 25.—Jim Williamson, who was convicted of complicity in the murder of the Crocker family in 1895, was hanged at Wharton to-day.

The murder was the result of a feud over some land in which Mrs. Crocker first killed a member of the Williamson faction named Day. Crocker and his son, a small boy, were then murdered by a mob led by Williamson, who afterward hunted down Mrs. Crocker and shot and beat her to death.

ATLANTA, June 25.—Torrell Hudson, a negro who was to have been hanged two weeks ago for murder, but who was reprieved at the last moment by Gov. Atkinson, died on the gallows at Decatur today. Hudson killed Seaborn Malcolm, another negro, in a quarrel over a dog.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 25.—James Pollard, colored, was hanged in the jail yard in this city to-day for the murder of Joseph Irvin, also colored, in July, 1895.

FAYETTEVILLE, West Va., June 25.—Clark Lewis was hanged here to-day in public before a large crowd for the murder of Charles Gibson.

Lutheran Ministers' Meeting.

ELMHURST, L. I., June 25.—The second day of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New York opened with an increased attendance. It was announced that the Rev. E. A. Behrens of New York City had been chosen German Secretary and the Rev. W. P. Bachter of Kingston, N. Y., English Secretary of the Ministerium.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Protects Against
Old Undiscovered Mortgages.

From Jersey City (N. J.) Journal, April 19, 1897.

"A LAND TANGLE.

"An Old Mortgage Causes Much Trouble.

"About thirty years ago Jas. Symes of West Hoboken mortgaged a strip of land in the township, consisting of about ten acres, to Charles Colton. The value of the mortgage, principal and unpaid interest amounts to about $25,000.

"Several years ago Symes sold a portion of the property to the West Shore Railroad. He also deeded a strip as a free gift to the Board of Freeholders for the proposed new loop of the Boulevard.

"The West Shore Railroad and the Board of Freeholders, as well as several other property owners who bought a portion of the ten acres, find themselves confronted with Mr. Colton's mortgage. The matter will be laid before Chancellor McGill this afternoon to determine the legality of the instrument."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

WAREHOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The extra well-built six-story brick warehouse, size 88 feet 4 inches by 100 feet, at the

Southeast cor. 9th Ave. & 16th St.

is for sale, by order of Trustees, at $145,000. Contains freight elevator and electric plant, and is suitable for storage of heavy goods. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to

GEO. R. READ, Agt.,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN S. MAPES, Auct'n'r, 55 Liberty St., N. Y., will sell at public auction
221 CHOICE LOTS
at
CLAREMONT HEIGHTS.
169TH, 170TH, 171ST, AND 172D STS.;
also on
MORRIS AVE.
and on
CLAY, TELLER, AND COLLEGE AVES.,
having a large frontage on
CLAREMONT PARK,
23D WARD, NEW YORK CITY.
TO-DAY
at 1 o'clock,
on the grounds,
THE FIRST AUCTION SALE OF LOTS IN THIS VICINITY.
High ground, having a fine view of surrounding streets.
EASY TERMS. TITLES INSURED FREE.
Take 2d or 3d Av. elevated roads to 169th St. or Webster Av. stations; property 3 blocks west.
5-CENT FARE
from Battery or City Hall; 9th and 9th Av. L cars connect at 135th St. and 8th Av. with trolley cars; also Fordham trolley cars from 129th St. and 3d Av. For maps apply to auctioneer, or EPHRAIM B. LEVY, 223 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BAYRIDGE PARK
The Most Delightful Spot in Brooklyn.
Building Lots in Best Part of 30th Ward.
Fine colonial and other styles of cottages with all improvements; open plumbing, bath, and furnaces. Houses all new and of latest design.
THIS PROPERTY IS CAREFULLY RESTRICTED.
ON LINE OF BROOKLYN CITY R. R.
10 MINUTES TO 39TH ST. FERRY.
30 MINUTES TO CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.
30 MINUTES TO BATTERY, NEW YORK.
COME and inspect these lots and houses and get prices and terms before you decide on other locations.
The Bay Ridge Park Improvement Co.
OFFICES { Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Avs. / and 199 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The Greater New York
Real Estate and Improvement Company.
Estates Managed, Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Fire, life, and other insurance at lowest obtainable rates. 17,500 acres of land ready for occupancy in Harnett Co., N. C. Company for the sale and investment of same. Now organizing for the purpose of forming a German colony. A great opportunity to purchase a farm. Capital invested therein will return excellent results. For particulars address M. MULLER, 2459 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.—Three newly built cottages to let; furnished; rent, $700 and $750; two have eight and one has nine sleeping rooms; drawing and dining rooms, kitchen and laundry, bathrooms; hot and cold water and electric lights in each; large lawn; convenient to Casino. W. HERBERT CASWELL or C. E. BOON, agent, Narragansett Pier.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A small cottage on the Lake in one of the best positions. Newly painted and furnished. Ready from July 1st. 8 bedrooms and all conveniences. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, No. 19 Liberty St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; well furnished; careful sanitation; cool, breezy bluff, among pine forests; fine bathing. J., Harwichport, Mass.

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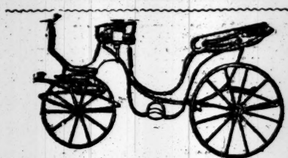
ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.



Downey, Duncan & White,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.)
Builders of Fine Carriages
celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons,
487 and 489 5th Av. and 143 West 51st St.
MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co. JAMES B. BREWSTER.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF COUNTY ROADS,
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.
Henry P. Morrison,
Engineer,
P. O. Box, 582.
Stapleton, S. I., June 23, 1897.
PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., at the office of said Board, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, until Thursday, July 15, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M. for regulating, grading, and constructing macadam pavement on certain hereinafter mentioned county roads, in accordance with specifications, plans, and profiles on file in this office:

No. 45—Todt Hill Road, Four Corners Road, and Sea View Avenue, in the Towns of Middletown and Southfield:

Estimated quantities: 24,052 square yards macadam pavement; 27,925 cu. yds. excavation.

No. 46—Serpentine Road and Ocean Terrace, in the Town of Middletown:

Estimated quantities: 20,600 square yards macadam pavement; 28,080 cubic yards of excavation.

No. 47—New Dorp Lane, in the Town of Southfield, from Richmond Road to Cedar Grove Road:

Estimated quantities: 13,280 square yards macadam pavement; 4,900 cubic yards excavation.

No. 48—Rose Avenue, First Street, Garretsons Avenue, and Fresh Kills Road, in the Towns of Southfield and Northfield:

Estimated quantities: 12,500 square yards macadam pavement; 2,800 cubic yards excavation. Note—400 cubic yards of excess fill to be supplied on this contract.

No. 49—Targee Street, Pine Street, Elm Street, Gordon Street, and Osgood Avenue, in the Town of Middletown:

Estimated quantities: 11,100 square yards macadam pavement; 4,050 cubic yards excavation.

No. 50—Burgher Avenue, from Richmond Terrace to Forest Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 8,125 square yards macadam pavement; 3,025 cubic yards excavation.

No. 51—Lafayette Avenue, Glen Avenue, Castleton Avenue, and Cebra Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 11,035 square yards macadam pavement; 4,970 square yards macadam repairs; 3,870 cubic yards excavation.

No. 52—Main Street, Bradley Street, and Hopping Avenue, in the Town of Westfield:

Estimated quantities: 9,575 square yards macadam pavement; 8,125 cubic yards excavation.

No. 53—Woodrow Road and Sharretts Lane, in the Town of Northfield:

Estimated quantities: 20,375 square yards macadam pavement; 15,450 cubic yards excavation.

No. 54—Bement Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 14,600 square yards macadam pavement; 11,925 cubic yards excavation.

No. 55—Woodrow Road and Sharretts Lane, in the Town of Westfield:

Estimated quantities: 14,850 square yards macadam pavement; 15,065 cubic yards excavation.

No. 56—Richmond Avenue and Morning Star Road, in the Town of Northfield:

Estimated quantities: 10,150 square yards macadam pavement; 3,050 cubic yards excavation.

No. 57—Nelson Avenue, in the Town of Southfield:

Estimated quantities: 7,775 square yards macadam pavement; 8,300 cubic yards excavation.

No. 58—Brooks Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 6,550 square yards macadam pavement; 1,925 cubic yards excavation.

No. 59—St. Paul's Avenue and Sarah Ann Street, in the Town of Middletown:

Estimated quantities: 16,025 square yards macadam pavement; 5,600 cubic yards excavation.

No. 60—Henderson Avenue (wings) and Franklin Avenue, in the Town of Castleton:

Estimated quantities: 10,825 square yards macadam pavement; 4,800 cubic yards excavation.

No

WILLIAM HOEY INSANE.

The Actor, Well Known as "Old Hoss," May Be Sent to Bellevue.

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—William Hoey, the actor, widely known in theatrical circles as "Old Hoss" Hoey, who has been taking the baths of Mount Clemens, has lately developed signs of mental unsoundness, and yesterday a party of friends started with him for New York City, where he will probably enter Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Within the last few days his mental vagaries have assumed a violent form and it is feared by his physicians he will never recover.

HIS INJURY PROVED FATAL.

Policeman Wendlestorf of Whitestone Died in the Hospital Yesterday.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 25.—Policeman Henry Wendlestorf, who was struck on the head with a baseball bat yesterday by Thaddeus Norsleet, alias "Theatre," when the officer entered the house in which Theatre and his brother William had taken refuge from the men who were chasing them for striking farmer Patrick Ready with a stone, died in the Flushing Hospital last night.

New Archbishop of Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 25.—It is rumored here that Canon Bruchesi has been appointed Archbishop of Montreal. The rumor cannot be verified here, as Canon Bruchesi is out of town. A dispatch from Quebec says that Bruchesi, who is there, has been notified of his appointment, and has received the congratulations of the clergy in that city.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
Will be held in New York in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d St. and 4th Av., June 29, July 1 & 2, 3. Candidates offering Advanced German, Advanced Chemistry, Advanced Physics, Advanced Algebra, or Analytic Geometry will assemble at 8 A. M., June 29. Other candidates at 8 A. M., July 1.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
And the Harvard Examination for women will be held in New York, at the place and time and under the regulations stated above for the Examination for Admission to Harvard University.

YALE UNIVERSITY.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in New York, at the Y. M. C. A. Building, 23d St. and 4th Av., fourth floor, beginning on Thursday, July 1st, at 9 A. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

FRENCH $5 per Term
Special Summer Class at above rates.
Teachers also sent to Summer resorts.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, New York.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
170 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER; boarding and day school for girls. 807 5th Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 90 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN and Girls.—Established 1854. Regular and elective courses. Departments in Music, Art, and Elocution. For illustrated catalogue address JOS. E. KING, D. D., President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 87th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Lady, superior primary teacher for first-class private school; also a gentleman for vocal music; salary $800 to $1,000 and home. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

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HOUSEWORK or LAUNDRESS.—By steady, respectable girl to do general housework or laundress. Mrs. Brogan, 213 West 18th St.

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WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure place for her waitress and chambermaid. Call before Monday at present employer's, 5 East 48th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—As attendant to an elderly lady, private secretary, or nursery governess; best of references. Miss Ida R. Bowen, Lewisburg, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER, &c.—As caretaker, butler, or useful man; city or country; references and surety. L. F. H., 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—Experienced in hunting, shooting, fishing tackle, or would take charge of bachelor's apartments. Valet, care of Roman Baldwin, Esq., Hotel Renaissance.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN, (27,) highly educated, graduate of London and Paris universities, with A1 references, as private secretary, correspondent, (French and German,) or companion; traveling or otherwise. Rocfort, 434 West 18th St.

WATCHMAN.—Can give bonds. Tierney, 315 Oakland St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known New York publication. Address C. B. D., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

SUMMER RESORTS.
For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks' Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N Y, Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L I, n r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

"SUMMER HOMES AND TOURS."—A beautifully illustrated book: list of over 5,000 Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses along the Hudson, in the Catskill Mountains and Northern New York. Send eight cents in stamps to H. D. JAGOE, Gen. East. Pass. Agent, West Shore Railroad, 368 B'way, N. Y.; or free upon application.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL,
Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery boating and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CARTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 278 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 207 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; Liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this and perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

FERNCLIFF HOTEL,
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Now open under former management. High elevation, mountain and lake scenery; fine fishing, rowing, driving, &c. First-class accommodations and cuisine. N. Y. office, 31 West 26th St. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Quiet, healthful Summer resort; bass fishing, boating; all amusements; dry mountain air; moderate altitude; resident physician; terms, $6 to $12. E. BIRDSALL, Mgr., GLEN LAKE, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1 313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Summer Bureau, end Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R. Brooklyn, or send 5 cents in stamps for "Long Island," or 2 cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; now open; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements. JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Adirondacks.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN,
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
OPEN JUNE 15.
For illustrated folder, &c., address
ROCKY POINT INN CO.,
OLD FORGE, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week.
GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
WM. G. BOGGS.

HEALEY COTTAGE,
20 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located near U. S. Hotel. J. F. HEALEY.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.
Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., address
F. M. EARLE & SON.
JAS. R. SANGSTER, (Late of Spring House.)
M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths; newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Props., late of Normandie, N.Y., & Normandie-by the Sea.

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Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; sanitary; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

SEA VIEW HOUSE.
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL
NOW OPEN: Select family and transient hotel. Illustrated Booklet, Diagrams, rates, &c. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

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Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., OCEAN AV.
PEMBERTON COTTAGE.
Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av., Long Branch, N. J.—Under new management. S. S. UMBERFIELD, Manager.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stillwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

THE LAFAYETTE,
High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams, terms and full information.
WRIGHT & FROST.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
LAKE AVENUE HOTEL,
Coolest and finest hotel in the Park. Now open. New management. Send for circular.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Second Avenue. Block from Ocean. Remodeled. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ALBEMARLE
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
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THE MADISON,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements; special rates for June. J. K. DODMAN.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate. GEO. B. WEAVER.

THE EDWARD,
Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J. New house, furnished throughout; hair mattresses; terms reasonable. Address L. A. CHARLTON.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

NEW ENGLAND.

TURK'S HEAD INN
CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.
OPENS JUNE 29. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Through parlor cars New York to Hotel Grounds. Call at 3 Park Place for Illustrated Circulars. ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers.

HOTEL OGUNQUIT
OGUNQUIT ME. Close by the salt water, fine sea breezes, bathing, boating, and fishing; excellent beach, fine drives; good board, and terms moderate. For further particulars write to C. H. LITTLEFIELD, Prop., Ogunquit, Maine.

THE ALGONQUIN
NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE.
HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs.,
373 Commonwealth Ave.,
BOSTON.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. BALL, Prop.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

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Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap.
Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. W. A. KENNEDY & SON, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

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Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

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Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager. Mt. Pocono, Pa.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May until Nov. Location unexcelled. Desirable family resort. Send for Booklet.
Mrs THEO. HAUSER & SON.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST. daily, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:10, 10:40 P. M.; additional train race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Leave WHITEHALL ST. hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 9:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., DAILY, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
Leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE ROUTE.
Trains direct from BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via Brooklyn Elevated R. R. and P. P. and C. I. R. R. Daily, 7:13, 8:13, 8:53, 9:43, and half hourly from 10:23 A. M. to 12:53 P. M., and every 20 minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M. Sundays, 7:13, 8:13, 8:53, 9:18, 9:43, and half hourly from 10:23 A. M. to 12:23 P. M., and about every ten minutes to 10:53 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 20 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., daily, 6:00, 7:30, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 8:50, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:50, 10:20 P. M.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Rhein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.0, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.10, 10.10 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d st. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 6, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 28d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

Gaze's Tours,
AROUND the WORLD
Party. New Programmes Free.
EUROPE.
THREE MIDSUMMER PARTIES.
48 DAYS $275 up ALL INCLUDED.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any Hudson River or West Shore Train up to midnight of day of issue.

FOURTH OF JULY.
Special Three-Day Trips.
$14.50...THOUSAND ISLANDS...$14.50
13.00.....LAKE GEORGE..... 13.00
14.50.....NIAGARA FALLS..... 14.50
Including Travel Tickets, first-class Hotel Accommodation, and ALL EXPENSES.
ALSO ONE AND TWO WEEKS' TOURS.
Independent Tickets everywhere. Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c.
FARE for the round trip, $1.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Mains and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P.M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., or Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 138d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted, making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M.; connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For formation, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks....Hotel Ampersand, now open
do .....Childwold Hotel, now open
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Columbia, now open
do .....West End Hotel, now open
do Hotel Brunswick, now open, ap., $3 to $5
do ...(Largest.) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $5 to $4
Avon, N. J.(Fred. E. Foster,) Avon Inn,ap. $4 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng.Midland Htl., ap.,$3.50; ep,$1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cape May, N. J.....Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Centre Harbor, N.H..Senter House, a.p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.,New St.James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. ....The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island.The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass.Berkshire Inn, a.p.,$3 up
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Phipps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland, ep.$1 up. ap.$3 up
Leeds, Eng.The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng.Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap,$3.50; ep,$1 up
do (3 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap, $2.50 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Long Branch, N. J..Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Magnolia, Mass.....The Magnolia, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Hesperus, a. p., $4 up
Matlock, Eng.Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls
Middletown Spgs., Vt. The Montvert, ap, 3.50 to 5
Mineral Springs & Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham, ap., $5up
do .....The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, now open
do.(T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (W.Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p.$1, a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Orchard, Me..Old Orchard H'se, a.p., $3 up
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds.) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y....Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa.The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass..(A.W.Plumb,) The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4.
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $3 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y.Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn..Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J..Sea Bright Inn, a.p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J.Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Isl. Hghts, N.Y.Prospect H'se, now open
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass.The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap, $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, N.J.Monm'th H., ap, $3.50 to $5
St. Andrews, N. B.The Algonquin, a.p ,$3.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis..Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Swampscott, Mass.....Ocean House, now open
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.....

TOBACCO TRIAL CLOSING

Defense Rested Yesterday After Most of the Testimony Offered Had Been Ruled Out.

JURORS QUESTION A WITNESS

Custom of Trade in Regard to Consignments—Charles C. Beaman Not Allowed to Tell that He Had Given Counsel to Defendants Organizing the Trust.

Judge Fitzgerald said yesterday that the trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company would not extend beyond Monday. The defense rested yesterday shortly after noon, and the prosecution at once did the same. At the request of counsel for both sides, the court adjourned the case until Monday morning, after having allowed each side two hours in which to sum up. Mr. Choate will speak from 11 to 1 o'clock, and the District Attorney from 2 to 4 o'clock, when the Court will charge the jury.

The first witness called for the defense yesterday was Jonathan H. Blackwell of Trenton, N. J., a Vice President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association. He was called as an expert witness as to the general practice in trade to put limitations upon jobbers in the matter of prices, &c. Mr. Fuller, after Mr. Blackwell had stated his business experience and familiarity with the usages of commercial business, asked:

"Has or has it not been the custom in the commercial communities in which you have lived, in cases of consignment, for the consignors and consignees to agree on conditions of consignment?" This question was objected to, and ruled out, and an exception to the ruling taken. Mr. Fuller put question after question to the witness, all tending in the same direction; they were all ruled out and exceptions allowed.

Mr. Blackwell was permitted to say that he has been a consignee of the American Tobacco Company under the consignment agreement, and that was the only testimony he gave in reply to questions by defendants' counsel. Mr. Fuller asked if the consignment agreement had injured the trade of the witness; if he thought it injurious to trade generally, or to the interests of retailers, and whether its operation and enforcement had been injurious to any one. These questions were ruled out and exceptions noted. Mr. Fuller exhausted his ingenuity in efforts to frame a question that would be allowed, and finally took his seat, saying, "I am tired."

Mr. Choate turned smilingly to the District Attorney and asked, "Do you wish to cross-examine this witness?"

In view of the fact that Mr. Blackwell had only been permitted to give a categorical answer to a single question, Mr. Olcott thought he might safely forego his right of cross-examination. The witness was about to quit the stand when Juror No. 11, Paul Bernhardt, arose and questioned him.

"You state that you were a consignee of the American Tobacco Company?"

"Yes."

"Was it your habit to pay for consigned goods in ten days?"

"Always. We got a special price for doing so—for advancing the money."

"After you paid for these goods, they were your own?"

"No."

"I should think they were."

"No; because we agreed to give the goods back to the company if they paid us back our money."

Foster Milliken, who is Juror No. 4, then asked Mr. Blackwell some questions.

"What dealings did you have with the American Sugar Refining Company? Did you receive its goods on consignment?"

"Always."

"Were you expected to sell those goods at a stipulated price?"

"Always."

Mr. Choate called Charles C. Beaman of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, who said he knew the defendants and that he had been called in consultation by them prior to the formation of the American Tobacco Company in 1890.

Mr. Choate asked Mr. Beaman to state what passed between him and the defendants in regard to the proposed formation of the American Tobacco Company. The prosecution objected, and a long argument followed. The question was not allowed, and an exception was noted.

Mr. Choate asked a number of questions, of which these are samples: "Did Mr. Duke tell you that he had called you in consultation because he was desirous of carefully adhering to lawful, and to avoid unlawful steps?" "Did Mr. Duke say to you that under no circumstances would he enter into any combination except such as would be strictly legal?"

The questions were all ruled out on objections by the prosecution, and Mr. Choate protested, saying: "We are in a strange predicament if we are in danger of State prison for entering into a commercial transaction in good faith, after taking the advice of reputable counsel."

Mr. Choate then tried to obtain from Mr. Beaman a statement that he had given advice that the company's consignment agreement was lawful, but none of his questions was allowed.

The defense then put in a mass of documentary evidence, showing the transfer by purchase to the American Tobacco Company of the real estate, trade marks, good will, &c., of the five concerns that formed it, and rested. The prosecution, having no testimony by the defense to contradict, also rested.

COCAINE FOR THE EYES.

Dr. Fowler Agrees with Dr. Engalls in Condemning Dr. Scholer's Treatment of Firemen.

A dispatch from Chicago giving the opinion of Dr. E. Fletcher Engalls upon the administration of cocaine to the eyes to produce insensibility to smoke was shown yesterday to Dr. Fowler of the Board of Health.

Dr. Gustav Scholer of New York applied cocaine to the eyes of the firemen at Dietz's factory on Wednesday, so that they should not feel the pain from smoke. Dr. Engalls, in commenting upon this action, said that not only was it likely to produce a victim to the cocaine habit, but that when used often cocaine kills the fine sensibilities upon which the eyes depend. "Dr. Scholer might as well employ morphine," said he, "in the Fire Department. It would be an improvement over cocaine, as it would make the firemen insensible to the flames."

Dr. Fowler said that he knew Dr. Engalls well, and regarded him as a high authority on such subjects. The application of cocaine to the eyes under such circumstances was quite wrong. If it did deaden the sensibilities of the eyes for the time being, it would not prevent injury to them by the smoke. Dr. Fowler added that the Board of Health had not taken any action in the matter, because the Fire Department had its own physicians.

At Fire Headquarters, Assistant Secretary Shields said that Dr. Scholer was not employed by the department, nor was he in any way connected with it. He had applied for an appointment in the department some time ago, but did not get it. He got a fire badge, which gives him admission within the fire lines. His treatment of the firemen's eyes was not as an officer of the department, but as a physician for patients or friends.

Scholarships for Brooklyn Boys.

Cornell scholarships have been awarded to twenty-one Brooklyn boys out of thirty-nine who competed. Fifteen of the successful young men are students at the Boys' High School. So large a number from one institution is considered remarkable, and Prof. Mickelborough and his staff of teachers have been congratulated by the State authorities. Superintendent Maxwell has issued a second notice for examination for kindergarten teachers. The examinations will be held in School No. 31, at Bedford and Jefferson Avenues, on July 1, at 9 A. M.

Liquor Tax Certificate Property.

Under a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, handed down yesterday, liquor tax certificates are held to be property. M. & G. Durante of 61 James Street surrendered and obtained a rebate on a certificate which they had already mortgaged to G. Lombardi. They put in the defense that a certificate is not property. The decision holds that, while it might not have been before, it is property, and has a money value under the amended Raines law.

LEGAL NOTES.

REASONABLE COMPENSATION FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed an order of the Special Term vacating an order obtained by Simon Sterne in his suit against the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company for the examination of the company's officers before trial. The action was brought about two years ago to enjoin the company from removing the telephone instrument in Mr. Sterne's office, and to require defendant to perform telephone services for him in the customary manner, for $150 a year, or for such sum as constitutes a reasonable compensation. Mr. Sterne, who has been a subscriber of the company for some years, says that under pretense of furnishing a new instrument they demanded $240 a year and threatened to discontinue the service unless a new contract was made for the increased charge. The complaint states that the company's business is affected by a public use in its nature and essence a monopoly, and in prosecuting the same it uses public highways and public and private buildings and occupies and uses public streets; that as a common carrier for hire of oral and written messages it is under contract, implied by law, to furnish its services at a fair and reasonable price, and that the price demanded in excess of $150 constitutes an extortionate and unreasonable exaction. Mr. Sterne obtained a temporary injunction preventing the removal of his telephone, and the Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Parker, that while the injunction order stands unreversed, it is the law of the case that the company is bound to furnish telephone service to the plaintiff upon the payment of a reasonable compensation therefor. "Starting with such assumption," Justice Parker says, "we have no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the testimony is material which the plaintiff insists he expects to obtain from the officers and books of the company. Evidence which tends to show the extent of the profit resulting annually from defendant's business is certainly material in an action the principal object of which is to determine what constitutes a reasonable compensation for each of the defendant subscribers."

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A judgment secured by Albert Berzvizy, as administrator, in his suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for damages for the death of Mary Berzvizy, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. The intestate was killed by a train on defendant's road as she was attempting to cross the track by a path in going from East Orange to Newark. The court holds, by Justice Ingraham, that the intestate was guilty of contributory negligence by which the accident was solely caused. "She was approaching a railroad track by a private path, where trains were in the habit of constantly passing. It was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, after dusk. The train was approaching with a headlight brightly burning, and the plaintiff's intestate was walking toward the train, and her position was such that their domestic duties, they have accomplished wonders. Public prejudice has stood in the way of all progress, and to this, more than anything, may be ascribed the fact that women have formerly not passed beyond the stage of figuring merely as executants of music, such as pianists, singers, and organists. Public prejudice excluded them for centuries even from performing on the violin, violoncello, or any stringed or wind instruments. Yet in the most ancient times it seems to have been otherwise, for in the British Museum are Egyptian paintings in which women are depicted as playing upon all kinds of instruments."

Other addresses were made by Miss Fannie Morris Smith, on "The Value of Womanhood in the World's Work"; Miss Charlotte W. Hawes, on "Science in Music"; Mrs. Donald McLean, on "Patriotic Music," and Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, on "The Principles of Expression." An elaborate musical programme was rendered.

Music in College and University.

In the afternoon a conference on music in the college and university was held in the Lyceum, and presided over by Prof. G. C. Gow of Vassar. Prof. Gow read a paper on "Methods of Introducing the Study of Music Into the College Curriculum." He was followed by Prof. E. M. Dickinson of Oberlin, Ohio, who spoke on "College Treatment of Music History." He said that music history is concerned with much more than the evolution of musical forms and technical appliances. "It reveals musical art," he said, "in its secular progress as connected in a vital and modifying relation with other intellectual movements, and bearing witness to vicissitudes of human life and thought." He concluded by indicating a method of teaching music history, favoring the modern critical comparative method.

Paper by Mr. Henderson.

W. J. Henderson's subject was "The Place of Music as Literature, and of the Aesthetics of Music in a College Curriculum." He said, in part: "Culture being the purpose of a college education, there should be no difficulty in arriving at the proper position of the literature and art of music in the college curriculum. The purpose of musical study in a college or university should primarily be to give music its rightful place in the general culture of every student. A college has no business to familiarize a man with literature and art and let him go ignorant of music. A college has no right to give a man a diploma, guaranteeing that he is an educated man, when it has not completely instructed him in aesthetics, the most elevating and refining part of a general culture."

Music in the university was discussed by Prof. A. A. Stanley of Ann Arbor, Mich., with a paper on "The Nature and Extent of Post-Graduate Work in Music in the University," and President Charles C. Hall of Union Theological Seminary, who spoke on "The Proper Treatment of Music in Theological Schools."

Guitar, Mandolin, and Zither.

A programme illustrative of the possibilities of guitar, mandolin, and zither was given in the women's salon. Chevalier Enrico Gargullo read an essay on the mandolin, W. J. Kitchener spoke on the "History and Development of the Zither," and William Barth read an essay on the zither.

In the evening a grand orchestral concert was given under the direction of Arthur Claasen. The soloists were Mr. Ericsson, basso; Judson Bushnell, baritone; William H. Sherwood, pianist; Fräulein Meysenheim, soprano, and Bernhard Listeman, violinist.

MR. SHELLEY'S NEW SYMPHONY.

An Excellent Orchestral Work by an American Composer.

A good deal of valuable time is wasted at the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association, now in progress at the Grand Central Palace, in listening to music that ought not to be heard, played by players who ought to be engaged in some other calling or sung by singers who ought certainly to have their voices photographed by the new process extensively advertised in the hall. The results would be curious, and might serve as warnings. Pleasing departures from the prevailing state of affairs yesterday were piano performances by Paul Tidden and William H. Sherwood and the first performance anywhere of a new symphony in E flat by Harry Rowe Shelley of this city. Mr. Tidden was heard in a recital in the afternoon, when he displayed an excellent tone and a charming limpidity of style. Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Shelley figured at an evening concert, which without them would have been an utter weariness to the spirit. Mr. Sherwood played Saint-Saëns's G minor concerto with a big tone—hard, indeed, but sonorous—and an abundance of vigor, which won him hearty applause.

Mr. Shelley's symphony cannot at this time be awarded as full a consideration as it will certainly command when it is not played at the end of a long programme on a hot night, when it is performed by a regular orchestra, and when it is not conducted by the composer. It is a work in the accepted classic form, but filled to the brim with the genuine romantic spirit. It is essentially melodious, for Mr. Shelley is conceded to be one of our best makers of tunes, and he has made a bold stride toward a mastery of symphonic invention. His themes are good to hear, and they are fruitful for musical development. The work is firm and well knit, and Mr. Shelley shows a good grasp of the materials of his art. His first movement is short and concise, and the working-out is brief and clear. The second movement is full of lyric atmosphere, and the counterpoint in the combination of its two leading themes is musicianly and also musical.

The scherzo is superb in its vigor, its boldness and incisiveness of rhythm, its color, and its general vitality. The trios are lovely, and the movement as a whole is one of the most muscular pieces of writing yet done by an American. The last movement is also admirable, and in it Mr. Shelley makes unusual and effective use of an important cantabile theme. It is somewhat overladen in its instrumentation, but it is certainly stirring. On the whole, Mr. Shelley has produced a work which is a decided credit to American musicianship, and which is full of promise for his future. If this gentleman, who is yet on the Spring side of forty, does not take a commanding place among native composers, it will certainly be a serious disappointment. His symphony was received last night with genuine enthusiasm.

LAUNCH OF A NOVEL CRAFT.

Her Inventor Thinks She Will Exceed 50 Miles an Hour and Revolutionize Ship Construction.

A craft which its inventor says will revolutionize ship construction was launched from the dock at the foot of East Ninth Street yesterday. Capt. Carl J. H. Flindt is the inventor, and he expects his craft to go more than fifty miles an hour in still water. With the same lines, and machinery and screw built upon the same plan, he believes a vessel capable of making the voyage to Europe in less than three days can be constructed.

This new craft, which will probably be called Dolphin, has been the dream of Capt. Flindt for five years. Last Fall he succeeded in interesting a few capitalists in his idea, and the boat was begun Christmas in one of the sheds of the Morgan Iron Company. She is 67 feet over all, beam 6½ feet; draught 5½ feet, depth, from highest point of her whaleback deck to keel, 12 feet, and her pilot house is 3½ feet above the deck. The vessel is shaped like a fish with the tail cut off. She is expected to cut her way through heavy seas, instead of going over them.

Her lines caused much comment among sailors along the river front yesterday. She is so narrow that many expressed their belief that she would prove topheavy and capsize. This belief was rather borne out when she was placed in the wafer, as she listed so badly to starboard that for the supporting ropes she would certainly have gone over. Her inventor explained this, however, by saying that it was because she had neither ballast nor machinery in her. When they are in place, he said, she will be perfectly safe.

Her chief novelty is her screw. This was carefully hidden yesterday with tarpaulins, but it consists of two oval, flanged plates, fastened to the shaft at an acute angle. By its use Capt. Flindt says he can increase the speed of any vessel.

It will take three weeks to fit the new craft out with her machinery.

RAILROAD WAREHOUSE AFIRE.

Four Alarms as a Precaution—The Loss Not Heavy.

For a fire yesterday afternoon in the basement of the terminal warehouse of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at Fifty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue, four alarms were turned in as a precautionary measure, as hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of all kinds of merchandise is stored in the building, including much inflammable stuff.

The fire started in the basement of the building and was confined there and to the first floor. The damage, which was caused principally by water, is estimated at $10,000. The old warehouse on the same site was destroyed by fire in 1888.

SCARED HORSE MAKES A STIR.

Frightens Bicycle Riders and Runs into a Soda Water Wagon.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon was munching some oats from a feed bag in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon when he became frightened at a piece of flying paper and ran away. A lad who was on the seat could do nothing to stop him, as the headstall had been taken off to enable the animal to eat comfortably.

He ran east and created a panic among the many bicycle riders on the street.

At Seventh Avenue his rush was stopped by a soda-water wagon, into which he crashed. The result was the popping of soda and ginger ale corks, and a shower of carbonated drinks that deluged the street and sidewalk.

The horse broke away again, and was about to run down a woman and little girl on bicycles, when Wilson Pawles, a real estate dealer at 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, caught him by the ears and mane and held him.

AN INSURANCE CONSOLIDATION.

Metropolitan Life Absorbs the United States Industrial of Newark.

The Directors of the United States Industrial Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this city completed arrangements yesterday for the transference of the policies of the former concern to the latter and the assumption by the Metropolitan Company of all liabilities on policies of the United States Company.

The United States Industrial Insurance Company was organized about eight years ago, and, though solvent, is said to have made no money. Nearly $700,000 has been expended on its business since it was formed.

According to Vice President Fiske of the Metropolitan Company, the available assets of the United States Company are $175,000. The company has about 120,000 policies in force. The transferring of the policies is subject to the consent of the policy holders, but no opposition is expected. The Metropolitan Company will retain in its employ the agents of the United States Company.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ROUTE.

Commissioners Asked for to Pass on Its Advisability.

Argument was heard before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday on the application for the appointment of Commissioners to determine whether the rapid transit lines as decided upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners ought to be adopted and operated. The Commissioners have obtained the approval of the Common Council, Park Commissioners, and the Commissioner for the Annexed District. They have failed, however, to obtain the consent of a majority of the abutting property owners. Hence the application.

Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman made the application, which was opposed by Franklin Bartlett and others, on behalf of the property owners. It was argued that the application was defective and that the cost of the proposed road would increase the debt of the city beyond the Constitutional limit. The Court reserved decision.

PUPILS FREE FROM SCHOOL

Commencement Exercises Held in Many of the City's Places of Learning.

PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS GIVEN

In Some of the Grammar Schools There Were More Than One Hundred Graduates, and Elaborate Programmes Were Rendered—Principals Proud and Well Pleased.

It was a red-letter day in the public schools yesterday. In all parts of the city school commencement exercises were held. There were many prominent people in attendance, and hearty applause greeted the efforts both of the graduates and the little ones who contributed to the general entertainment.

The Principals and teachers of the various schools had taken special pains to make the closing exercises interesting, and every one at the schools voted that they succeeded.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 13.—Superintendent Jasper was present, made an address, and presented the diplomas at the graduating exercises of this school. The valedictorian was Hannah Klein and the salutatorian was Celia Finkelstein.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 15.—Sixty boys were graduated here yesterday, and every portion of the schoolhouse was crowded by friends anxious to see and hear the exercises. Music was rendered by an orchestra, conducted by Joseph Smith, a member of the class. Addresses were made by Emanuel Friend, Otto Wise, Justice Giegerich, and Benjamin Blumenthal. Gold medals were presented to Charles Kaufmann, Nathan Meyer, Samuel Berger, Albert Goldstein, Alexander Borsody, and Louis Cohn.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 20.—Fifty-nine boys were numbered in the graduating class of the male department of this school, at 100 Chrystie Street. School Inspector James H. Paulding presided. The valedictory oration was delivered by Isadore Albert; Harry Wischoller was the salutatorian.

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 33.—At the closing exercises of the school yesterday there were recitations and musical selections and speechmaking. President Coon of the Sons of the Revolution presented a handsome engraving of George Washington to the school. It was accepted by Dr. Hoog.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.—There were thirty-six graduates from Miss Tate's school on the Twenty-fourth Street. The four prizes were awarded as follows: Bella Weiss, gold medal, presented by Miss Tate, the Principal; Lillie Lawlor, Lucille Bogardus, and Mary Cassidy, books from their class teachers.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46.—There were forty graduates, and the exercises were elaborate. Edwin C. Rice, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, presided. Dr. Emily C. Charles, Richard L. Sweezy, Solomon Moses, and Mrs. F. L. Truax of the Board of Inspectors were present. Henry M. Tisst addressed the graduates, and an interesting programme, including an exhibition of calisthenics, was carried out.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 49.—At the closing exercises of the school a commencement ode, written especially for the graduating class, was rendered with fine effect. Diplomas were given to twenty-five young women.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 50.—The large hall of the school on East Twentieth Street was filled. The Rev. Dr. John Hall made the address to the fifty graduates, and the James W. Gerard Medals for the two most amiable girls were bestowed by School Inspector Rudolph E. Schirmer. Anna E. Cullen and Annie L. Kramer received them.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 52.—The closing exercises of the school at Inwood-on-Hudson were held yesterday afternoon, the class numbering six. The presentation of medals was made by former Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden. Miss Amy Burgess received the Principal's medal for the highest average in the college entrance examination. An address was made by Judge James R. Angel.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 68.—The graduating class yesterday, composed of almost 150 girls, was the largest in the history of the school, which is one of the oldest up town. Dr. Emily C. Charles, the Inspector in charge of the school, presided. Miss Frances G. Golustone was the salutatorian and Miss Estelle B. Crawford the valedictorian. President Charles B. Hubbell of the Board of Education made the address to the graduates and Superintendent Jasper presented the diplomas.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 69.—Graduating exercises of the female department of Grammar School No. 69, Miss Annie E. Hoffman, Principal, were held yesterday afternoon. There were seventy-one graduates. Commissioner William H. Hurlbut presided. Miss Eleanor G. Muller delivered the valedictory address, and also won the gold medal given by ex-Mayor William R. Grace. The medal from Mrs. Josephine B. Demarest for the best scholar in music was awarded to Miss Olive Flammer. Sheriff Tamsen delivered an address.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 77.—Commissioner H. A. Rogers presided yesterday at the graduation of the thirty-two boys from the boys' department of this school. James J. Doherty was valedictorian. Music for the occasion was furnished by an orchestra composed of the pupils. The exhibition of modelling in clay by some of the graduates was especially attractive.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 83.—Principal J. J. Casey, A. M., was proud of the 100 graduates of his school in the Thirtieth District yesterday. An elaborate programme was rendered at the graduating exercises.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 87.—Inspector Herts presided at the graduation exercises, and forty-nine young women received diplomas. Miss Fredericka Loew was salutatorian and Miss Louise Hardenbrook valedictorian.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 89.—School Commissioner Henry A. Rogers presided at the graduation exercises yesterday. There were fifty graduates in the first class, under John J. O'Reilly, and forty-six in the second class under James T. Dennerlein.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 93.—The diplomas were awarded by A. Alexander, a former graduate, and the address to the graduates was made by the Rev. James A. Francis of the Riverside Baptist Church. John A. Ahern was valedictorian. Among those present were the Spanish Consul General, Arturo Baldasano y Topete, and Commissioner Hurlbut.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 96.—The first graduating exercises of the Girls' Department of the new school at the corner of Avenue A and Eighty-first Street were held yesterday. Commissioner William H. Hurlbut presided, and made a speech to the thirty-seven graduates. Inspector Charles Putzel presented a medal on behalf of the Board of Inspectors of the district to Ella Walsh, the pupil who obtained the highest average at the examination for graduation. Other prizes were won by Agnes Best and Hattie Hall, Julia Nathan, and Bertha Fitzgerald.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 97.—At the commencement exercises here the salutatory address was delivered by Marie A. Ludwig and the valedictory by Matilda Blesselein. William D. Silber, the Principal, addressed the graduates. Among those present were School Inspectors William Hogg, Mrs. Arnold Brown, and W. Stebbins Smith.

Normal College Class Day.

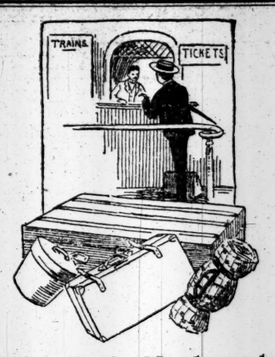
Class day exercises of the normal section of the Normal College were held yesterday in the dining hall of the college, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. Covers were laid for 200, and an elaborate luncheon was served, President Hunter presiding. The address of welcome was delivered by Miss Ella Ostrander. The class history was read by Miss Celina Rode; class prophecy, Miss Law; toast to '97, Miss Conant; toast to Alma Mater, Miss Helen Gray. The literary exercises were followed by dancing.

St. Francis College Exercises.

The thirty-eighth annual exercises of St. Francis College and the seventeenth of its branch, St. Leonard's Academy, were held in the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell presided. Eight diplomas and many gold and silver medals were distributed.

Boys' High School, Brooklyn.

The class of '97 of the Boys' High School held its graduation exercises last evening in the assembly room of the school, at Marcy Avenue and Madison Street. Diplomas were given to eighty-three graduates.



Bring back Monday what you don't like Sunday.

That relieves all anxiety if you buy in a hurry. But why hurry? We're open till 6 o'clock.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for sport; for work; or only to look pretty in.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
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Hygeia Ginger Ale and Hygeia Sarsaparilla,

made with **Hygeia** Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

MUSIC TEACHERS' THEMES

An Address by Mrs. Theodore Sutro on the Work of Woman in Musical Composition.

PREDICTS HIGH RANK FOR IT

Other Papers by Women—Addresses Before a Conference on Music in the College and University—Papers on Mandolin and Zither.

The Music Teachers' Convention at the Grand Central Palace opened yesterday with a business meeting in the Auditorium. The plans for a new constitution, as outlined by President Greene, were favorably received, and final action will be taken this morning. The remainder of the morning at the auditorium was taken up by a lecture on "A Theory of Interpretation," by A. J. Goodrich, and illustrated on the piano by W. H. Sherwood.

At the concert hall the morning was devoted to lectures and a song recital by Mrs. Richard Blackmore, Jr., assisted by Miss Caia Aarup, pianist.

A song recital by Miss Etta Wright, soprano, and Hobart Smock, tenor, at the lyceum, drew a large audience. The entire programme of fourteen numbers was the composition of J. Remington Fairlamb, who played the accompaniments. A lecture recital on "The Basis of a Musical Touch in Pianoforte Playing," by Albert Ross Parsons, followed.

Address by Mrs. Theodore Sutro.

In the afternoon in the auditorium was held the general conference on "Woman's Work in Music," under the direction of Mrs. Theodore Sutro, President of the Woman's Department. Mrs. Sutro delivered an address, in which she said: "Many men, great and little, have denied the possibility of original musical composition to women until this came to be almost a generally accepted axiom. Time, however, will demonstrate what women can do. Work by women will eventually rank as great and immortal as that by men. They will become more skilled in musical composition, because the field of their activity in all other departments has been greatly enlarged.

"Considering the lack of opportunities for their education, within the period that modern music has developed, and the prejudice existing against women's venturing out of

Hygeia Ginger Ale and Hygeia Sarsaparilla,

made with **Hygeia** Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

LAUNCH OF A NOVEL CRAFT.

Her Inventor Thinks She Will Exceed 50 Miles an Hour and Revolutionize Ship Construction.

A craft which its inventor says will revolutionize ship construction was launched from the dock at the foot of East Ninth Street yesterday. Capt. Carl J. H. Flindt is the inventor, and he expects his craft to go more than fifty miles an hour in still water. With the same lines, and machinery and screw built upon the same plan, he believes a vessel capable of making the voyage to Europe in less than three days can be constructed.

This new craft, which will probably be called Dolphin, has been the dream of Capt. Flindt for five years. Last Fall he succeeded in interesting a few capitalists in his idea, and the boat was begun Christmas in one of the sheds of the Morgan Iron Company. She is 67 feet over all, beam 6½ feet; draught 5½ feet, depth, from highest point of her whaleback deck to keel, 12 feet, and her pilot house is 3½ feet above the deck. The vessel is shaped like a fish with the tail cut off. She is expected to cut her way through heavy seas, instead of going over them.

Her lines caused much comment among sailors along the river front yesterday. She is so narrow that many expressed their belief that she would prove topheavy and capsize. This belief was rather borne out when she was placed in the wafer, as she listed so badly to starboard that for the supporting ropes she would certainly have gone over. Her inventor explained this, however, by saying that it was because she had neither ballast nor machinery in her. When they are in place, he said, she will be perfectly safe.

Her chief novelty is her screw. This was carefully hidden yesterday with tarpaulins, but it consists of two oval, flanged plates, fastened to the shaft at an acute angle. By its use Capt. Flindt says he can increase the speed of any vessel.

It will take three weeks to fit the new craft out with her machinery.

RAILROAD WAREHOUSE AFIRE.

Four Alarms as a Precaution—The Loss Not Heavy.

For a fire yesterday afternoon in the basement of the terminal warehouse of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at Fifty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue, four alarms were turned in as a precautionary measure, as hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of all kinds of merchandise is stored in the building, including much inflammable stuff.

The fire started in the basement of the building and was confined there and to the first floor. The damage, which was caused principally by water, is estimated at $10,000. The old warehouse on the same site was destroyed by fire in 1888.

SCARED HORSE MAKES A STIR.

Frightens Bicycle Riders and Runs into a Soda Water Wagon.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon was munching some oats from a feed bag in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon when he became frightened at a piece of flying paper and ran away. A lad who was on the seat could do nothing to stop him, as the headstall had been taken off to enable the animal to eat comfortably.

He ran east and created a panic among the many bicycle riders on the street.

At Seventh Avenue his rush was stopped by a soda-water wagon, into which he crashed. The result was the popping of soda and ginger ale corks, and a shower of carbonated drinks that deluged the street and sidewalk.

The horse broke away again, and was about to run down a woman and little girl on bicycles, when Wilson Pawles, a real estate dealer at 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, caught him by the ears and mane and held him.

AN INSURANCE CONSOLIDATION.

Metropolitan Life Absorbs the United States Industrial of Newark.

The Directors of the United States Industrial Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this city completed arrangements yesterday for the transference of the policies of the former concern to the latter and the assumption by the Metropolitan Company of all liabilities on policies of the United States Company.

The United States Industrial Insurance Company was organized about eight years ago, and, though solvent, is said to have made no money. Nearly $700,000 has been expended on its business since it was formed.

According to Vice President Fiske of the Metropolitan Company, the available assets of the United States Company are $175,000. The company has about 120,000 policies in force. The transferring of the policies is subject to the consent of the policy holders, but no opposition is expected. The Metropolitan Company will retain in its employ the agents of the United States Company.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ROUTE.

Commissioners Asked for to Pass on Its Advisability.

Argument was heard before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday on the application for the appointment of Commissioners to determine whether the rapid transit lines as decided upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners ought to be adopted and operated. The Commissioners have obtained the approval of the Common Council, Park Commissioners, and the Commissioner for the Annexed District. They have failed, however, to obtain the consent of a majority of the abutting property owners. Hence the application.

Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman made the application, which was opposed by Franklin Bartlett and others, on behalf of the property owners. It was argued that the application was defective and that the cost of the proposed road would increase the debt of the city beyond the Constitutional limit. The Court reserved decision.

The Jubilee Illustrated.

EXCLUSIVE VIEWS OF THE GREAT PAGEANT

THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained the sole right to reproduce in America the photographs of the Queen's Jubilee procession in London Tuesday, made by the London Stereoscopic Company, which had a monopoly.

The views will be presented in

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF SUNDAY, JULY 4TH,

which, for this occasion will be enlarged to twenty-four pages.

These pictures will not be presented by any other American publication. They will be the first authentic views of the great Jubilee procession to be seen in this country.

The London Stereoscopic Company enjoyed the exclusive privilege to photograph the procession from St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, the best points in London from which the parade could be seen.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MORE ARVERNE BONDS SOLD

Village Authorities Auctioned Off $113,000 of Gold Securities Bearing 5 Per Cent.

GREATER NEW YORK TO PAY

First Part of the Issue Knocked Down at 119, but Had to be Resold, Bringing Only 105 1-2—Haste to Dispose of Them Before July 1.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I., June 25.—This village conducted another auction sale of bonds to-day, the issue amounting to $113,000 face value. Interest attached to this sale chiefly because the bonds had to be sold before June 30. On July 1 a new law which will limit the village to a bond issue not greater than 10 per cent. of its assessment for taxation, will go into effect, and instead of $113,000 of bonds, Arverne would not be able to sell more than $50,000 of bonds.

The sale was set for 11 A. M., but it was 11:30 before the Village President, John R. Waters; the Trustees, and the Trustees' clerk, A. E. Karelsen, were ready.

One of the audience of twenty or thirty men asked the President why this sale was necessary, as the bonds had been sold once before.

"Don't tell him anything about it," shouted Mr. Lenahan, the Trustees' attorney.

Mr. Waters explained, however, that the bidder for the bonds at the first sale had not come up to his contract. When he was asked if the contract could not be enforced, the President said:

"I don't think that question is any of your business."

Mr. Waters then said:

"The Village Trustees will require of purchasers a spot payment on account, in cash or certified check, of 5 per cent. of the face value of the bonds purchased; which payment, however, need not in any case be over $2,000."

He added that the final payment must be made not later than June 28, at his office, 54 Franklin Street, New York.

The first batch of bonds, consisting of $60,000 of street improvement bonds, dated June 15, 1897, and maturing $10,000 in each year from 1920 to 1925, was bid up rapidly to 119, at which figure the lot was knocked down to Thomas S. Krutz of 35 Wall Street. Mr. Waters immediately called for a deposit of $2,000 in cash or a certified check. As the representative of Mr. Krutz did not have either, the sale was declared off, and the lot was put up again, the buyer meanwhile protesting vigorously.

The $60,000 of bonds were then sold to E. D. Shepard & Co. of New York, for 106¾. The only other bidder was the clerk of the Trustees, who said he represented two private parties. These two did all the bidding at the sale.

The following bonds were then sold to Shepard & Co.:

Forty thousand dollars of sidewalk improvement bonds, maturing from 1920 to 1923, at 108½; $3,000 of drainage bonds, maturing from 1920 to 1922, at 108¾; $3,000 of drainage bonds, maturing from 1920 to 1922, at 108½; $3,000 of drainage bonds, maturing from 1921 to 1923, at 108; $4,000 of street opening bonds, maturing from 1920 to 1923, at 108. The principal and interest are payable in gold and bear 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

At the former sale, June 12, the bonds were bid in at 116.

The assessment of Arverne is about $500,000. The village is one of those Queens County settlements amid the sand dunes and marshes that have been engaged in selling bonds since they saw good prospects of being included in the Greater New York. The greater city, it is believed, will be responsible for the payment of the bonds.

President Waters announced that the sale would be kept open until Monday at 6 P. M., so as to avoid the necessity for advertising again, if the present bidders do not meet their obligations.

Killed by Drinking Ice Water.

Samuel Lechmann, thirty-one years old, of 346 East Fifteenth Street, died in the passenger elevator of Bellevue Hospital yesterday while he was being taken to a ward. He was suffering from consumption. He was very warm when he got to the hospital, and an attendant gave him a glass of icewater. He drank it and stepped into the elevator, but after gasping once or twice he died. It is believed that the shock of the cold water in his heated condition killed him.

Gold to be Sent Abroad.

The sum of $2,300,000 in gold bars, obtained at the Assay Office, and for which a premium of one-tenth of 1 per cent. was paid, will be shipped to Europe to-day. The exporters are: Lazard Frères, $800,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $1,000,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000. These shipments make a total of gold exports since April 26 last of $23,114,474.

Fire Patrol Continuance.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, in compliance with Section 7 of its act of incorporation, met yesterday in the Mutual Life Building to decide on sustaining the Fire Patrol for the next two years. Such a meeting is held every second year. E. F. Beddall presided, and the session, which was brief, resulted in the decision to continue the Fire Patrol until 1899, at a maximum cost for the two years of $250,000.

Hackett, Carhart & Co's

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

A Jubilee Book Sale.

THE GREAT ASHBURNHAM EVENT IN LONDON THIS WEEK AND NEXT.

The Queen's jubilee celebration is not wholly devoid of a feature distinctly literary, for it is attended by one of the greatest book sales London has known in this generation. Part I. of Lord Ashburnham's library has been advertised to be sold in London this week and next, beginning yesterday and ending on July 3. Catalogues have for some days been in the hands of book lovers on both sides of the water, who are waiting anxiously for what will certainly be the most important book sale of this year and some other years, and one at which many record-breaking prices will assuredly be reached. On May 1 of this year the Review of Books and Art gave a rather extended account of the collection, and now that interest in the sale may be said to be at its height in London, readers will value some further reference to it.

The world-wide reputation of the Ashburnham manuscripts has somewhat overshadowed in general estimation the value and rarity of the books. The collection was formed by Bertram, fourth Earl of Ashburnham, who began buying books when a boy at Westminster School. He had been collecting books for thirty years, when in 1847 his purchase of the Libri collection of manuscripts added nearly 2,000 to the few he then possessed.

Until his death, in 1878, Lord Ashburnham always aimed more at the condition and rarity of his books than at merely increasing the bulk of his collection. Instead of endeavoring to obtain, as so many do, all the editions of an author who has become a classic, we find him purchasing several copies of a rare book in order to obtain one specimen in as perfect as possible condition. Some years ago the entire library was offered to the British Museum, which was obliged to refuse it on account of lack of funds. Several rare books were, however, purchased at that time, as well as a large number of valuable manuscripts, including the original writing of "Magna Charta."

The collection is particularly strong in Bibles, Testaments, books of hours, missals, breviaries, offices, and other service books, and contains numerous superb examples of early printing. Among the latter are no fewer than ten Caxtons, the celebrated Huth library containing only twelve; the most extensive Caxton collection in any private library being the twenty-three in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth. Although not making bindings a specialty, we find here books bound for the celebrated collectors, Jean Grolier and Thomas Maioli, bearing their well-known devices, as well as many rare books in contemporary French and Italian binding. Coming to more modern times we find rare specimens of Pasdeloup, Trautz-Bauzonnet, and other masters of their craft.

Perhaps the most important book in the collection is the Mazarin or Gutenberg Bible. As is well known, this book, which is in two volumes, is the first printed edition of the Bible, and the first book printed from movable metal types. Printed by Gutenberg and Fust in 1450-55, it is too well known to need a long description. This is probably the most splendid decorated copy of the few that are known. It is on vellum, and is in contemporary pigskin binding, with decorated metal clasps. Formerly owned by the University of Mentz, it became the property of Nicol, the King's bookseller, and at his sale, in 1825, was bought by Perkins, the book-collecting brewer, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.,) for £504. At the sale of the Perkins library it brought £3,400, Mr. Ellis buying it for Lord Ashburnham. The record price for this book was reached when the Syston Park library of Sir John Thorold was sold at Sotheby's, and this copy (which was on paper) fetched £3,900, or £500 more than the very much rarer and finer vellum copy. No vellum copy, except the present, has come up for sale in recent years.

The second edition of this book, (1642,) but the first book printed with a date, is also of extreme rarity and importance. The present is a very beautiful copy, also on vellum, and is in two volumes, with marginal decorations, painted ornamental initials, and chapter numbers. The Sunderland copy, also on vellum, sold for £1,600. Here is also the Biblia Pauperum of 1430, in Roger Payne's binding, of great rarity, and regarded by Heineken as the second edition of this block book of the fifteenth century. In the collection is also the Coverdale Bible, the first edition in English (M. D. XXXV.) of which no absolutely perfect copy is known. Lord Crawford's copy, although imperfect, sold for £226.

The 1533 edition of Luther's version, in Low Saxon dialect, is also very rare. The large woodcut of Adam and Eve in the Bible is precisely the same as that which occurs in an English edition of 1537, that of John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, and supposed to have been printed at Antwerp. Lord Crawford's copy of this book sold for £161.

Then there is the black letter 1539 edition, which is the first edition of the Great, or Cranmer, or Cromwell, Bible, which is extremely rare. It was being printed at Paris by Regnault, under Coverdale's supervision, when the work was interrupted by the Inquisitors, and subsequently was finished in London. The Gardner copy sold for £121. The second edition of the same Bible is also excessively rare, no copy appearing in the Caxton Celebration Catalogue. This edition, like the first, has the false reading of "Pharaoh's" wife for "Potiphar's" in the heading of Genesis, chapter xxxix. The collection has an exceedingly rare edition of the same Bible, printed in 1541, in which Lord Cromwell, who was disgraced in 1540, has his arms erased from the title.

But before leaving the religious books, attention must be called to the unusually tall and perfect copy of the Durandus Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, the Duke of Sussex's copy, printed upon vellum. This is the third book with a date, printed from movable metal types. The whole collection is particularly rich in vellum copies.

After religious works, Lord Ashburnham seems to have collected largely early editions of the first English writers and books from the earliest English presses. Besides his superb Caxtons, there are a large number of specimens from the presses of Colard Mansion, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, Julian Notary, Letton, Machlinia, Thomas Godfrey, the first printers at St. Albans, Oxford, the Ipswich, and other English printers before the death of Queen Elizabeth.

The collection of early editions of Dame Juliana Barnes, or Berners, is probably unique, as are also the early editions of Chaucer. Of the latter are the first and second Caxton editions. Of the first edition (Westmynster, 1478) only two perfect copies are known. This copy lacks 16 out of the proper number of 372 leaves. A nearly perfect copy was sold last year for £1,880, and one lacking nineteen leaves for £1,020. The second Caxton edition—1484—is still rarer, only one perfect copy being known. This copy lacks twenty-eight leaves, and formerly belonged to Heber. The 1493 Chaucer, of which the only perfect copy known was in Lord Spencer's library, is generally regarded as the first production of Pynson's press. Heber obtained this copy at the Roxburghe sale, and later, at the Heber sale, Lord Ashburnham purchased it for £60. "The Boke of Chaucer, Named Caunterbury Tales," black letter, 1498, is a remarkably fine and perfect copy of the second issue of Chaucer, from Wynkyn de Worde's press. In a note on the flyleaf of Lord Ashburnham's copy, in his handwriting, this is said to be the only perfect copy known, the Grenville one being incomplete. An imperfect copy sold in 1854 for £245.

Of the books printed on vellum, the 1483 Aristotle and the 1472 Pliny are very remarkable for their decoration. Of many of these vellum books only three or four copies are known, the majority having been printed on paper.

Prominent among the many beautiful editions of the foreign classics are the 1534 Ariosto, in a fine sixteenth-century binding; the 1522 Aldine Boccaccio, in a Grolier binding—not, however, guaranteed, (the Sunderland copy of this edition fetching £111,) and the 1481 Florence Dante, with designs by Sandro Botticelli.

Throughout the catalogue, too, will be found large numbers of books with woodcuts by the early designers and engravers; also a very fine and complete series of English Chronicles, from that of St. Albans to the annals of John Stowe. There is a unique set of the first five editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler," in original sheep, and in fine condition.

Fortunate, indeed, are the book-lovers who are able to be in London at this time and personally to inspect the books on the days immediately preceding the sale; and luckier still those mortals whose purses are deep enough to allow them to forward bids.

Knew Mme. d'Arblay.

Here is another pier of the bridge of time that has been laid low. At the close of last month Mr. William Angerstein died. This gentleman was on close terms of friendship with Mme. d'Arblay, the author of "Evelina." Mr. Angerstein's mother was a Miss Locke, and her name may be found in Mme. d'Arblay's diary. Frances Burney, born in 1752, died in 1840, and the date of the publication of "Evelina," the novel so well beloved by our great-grandmothers, is 1778. Miss Burney married d'Arblay in 1793.

Margaret Deland's Books.

Some interesting figures concerning the popularity of Margaret Deland's writings are made public. Her recent story, "The Wisdom of Fools," is already in its second edition. "Philip and His Wife" is in its twelfth thousand; "John Ward, Preacher," in its fifty-sixth; "Sidney" in its tenth, "The Story of a Child" in its fourth, "Mr. Tommy Dove" in its third, and "The Old Garden and Other Verses" has gone to a fourteenth edition.

The Coins of M. Waddington.

The numismatic collection which was made by M. Waddington, who was so long French Ambassador to England, is offered for sale. M. Waddington was an indefatigable numismatist, and the collection represents his work during a lifetime. Certainly the Greek coins are the finest known. The collection has been offered by the heirs of M. Waddington to the Bibliotheque National, and the price asked is $85,000.

A Monument to Adolphe Adam.

That was a pretty idea the Mayor of Longjumeau had of erecting a monument to Adolphe Adam, the composer of that French opera, and the rival of Auber, "Le Postillon de Longjumeau," with its merry refrain, which may or may not be sung in France, but the memory of Adolphe Adam remains. M. Paul Fournier is the designer of the monument, on a stele of stone is the bust of Adam, and reclining against it is le beau postillion. That is all; but the French have the happiest knack in doing this kind of thing.

A Picture by Francais in New York.

In the Saturday Review of Books and Art of June 19 the death of Louis Francais was mentioned. He was described as "the doyen of French landscape painters." A fine example of Francais's art can be seen at our Metropolitan Museum of Art. It was presented by M. J. Montaignac to the museum, and was shown at the last Spring reception. The picture is an upright, 5 by 3½ feet, and the subject is "Gathering Olives in Italy." There is a group of trees which spring from a sloping bank. Beyond are a valley and distance. It is a typical Italian scene, bathed in gleaming lights. There are figures of peasants engaged in thrashing the olives from the overburdened boughs. The whole conception is highly poetical, and yet vigorously expressed. It is Francais in his best manner.

The English Peerage.

A DIRECTORY TELLING WHO IS WHO, BUT NOT WHY WHO IS WHO.*

Whitaker is a solid name, and attached heretofore to the most matter-of-fact of publications, which was an almanac. Whitaker now blossoms in a new and luxuriant field, and before us is his "Directory of Titled Persons for the Year 1897." On the first page, not used in the sense of a réclame, however, we find that the book is "designed as a companion to Whitaker's Almanack," though wherein lies the connection meteorological we cannot see.

As has been said over and over again, exact consideration for the "summities" of the salt of the earth is to have a proper conception of what is silk velvet and cotton velvet. The accident of an accident sometimes, but not always, may clothe an English man or woman from early birth in fine clothes or in coarse ones. Needless for us to air our republicanism and call the English peerage mere fiction. This volume, with its innumerably closely printed pages, is its special directory, and a very solid reality it is, too.

Turn over its pages and look for "Anglesey." Everybody knows how well a former Marquis of that name behaved at Waterloo. But it is not the present head of the house which interests us, but who is the noble Marchioness? You will find that "Minnie" is that Marchioness, and that she was the daughter of the late J. P. King, Esq., and that "Minnie" was the widow of the Hon. H. Woodhouse, but you may not read that Miss King was born in or near Augusta, Ga., her father having been a railroad magnate there before the civil war. If you cared to hunt for the origin of some of the wives of the English nobility not in Whitaker, you would find quite a number of American women, and as for good judgment, the republican Miss is conspicuous for sound sense when she prefers an Englishman with a title to a Frenchman or an Italian. But, of course, the "Directory of Titled Persons" finds a place in many New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore bookcases, and Chicago, too, certainly will want its Whitaker.

No human being, not even a heraldic expert, ever quite understood the many complications of the English peerage, but Whitaker tells you that much plump. You begin with a Duke, and then comes a Marquis; next an Earl, then Viscounts, and swarms of Barons. We leave out the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the realm as being too cumbersome to handle.

You flounder hopelessly at sea, when the terms "Lord," "Lady," and "Hon." are used. It looks as if you might say "My Lord" pretty generally, even to a Scottish Lord of Session. But the blunder comes in when you put the Lord in the wrong place, and spoil your sequence. "When the word 'Lord' or any other title of honor is added to a Christian name, as Alfred Lord Tennyson, Edward Earl of Derby, Maria Duchess," &c., the title is merely individualized by the name prefixed, and this is the regular form observed in the Roll of the Lords, as well as in authorship and many other ways. The stupid thing is to say "Lord Alfred Tennyson," instead of "Alfred, Lord Tennyson," because the first would convert the Poet Baron into the son of some titled person. You may note, too, that Whitaker prints "Poet Baron," and not "Baron Poet," and Minerva flattered thereupon courtesies.

As to "Hon.," that seems to be a kind of titular incognito. It carries, however, a certain dignity when backed up with "Right." To those who live for this kind of thing, we leave "The Lady" and the "Hon. Jane.," or the "Hon. Lady Maria," or the "Hon. Mrs. Jones." Human existence really is too short for the unraveling of such tangled skeins.

It is the precedence business which, to use a republican expression, "gets you." But we are forced to acknowledge that precedence must have existed in those primeval times, when, according to Mr. Flinders Petrie, man devoured his grandmother. The drum major struts before his military band—only in modern times the mounted police lead the van. Precedence when going to table is, of course, a necessity. It prevents a rush so as to secure a good seat, or to have a pleasant neighbor.

There may have been blood shed in England at the beginning, before precedence had its laws and regulations, and, supposedly, King Edward III., about 1339, first laid down the rules. Then Henry VIII. added to these laws. You may be certain that this King had his own sweet will about precedence. But, nevertheless, though the march in to supper has its well-defined rules as to who leads the procession, rules are relaxed when the banqueters are at table. Burke makes many fine distinctions, but most of them are out of date to-day.

If the Queen has to walk into your dining room, she should go first, and the Prince of Wales would come in dutifully after her, and then there would be ninety-odd gradations in the procession to your dinner, the rear rank being the "naval and military officers not Esquires." Doctors of Divinity, Doctors of Law, Doctors of Music, clergymen, Queen's Counsel, and barristers would have the pass-over your mere "naval and military officers"—poor devils, so to speak, who are not even "Esquires."

It is the women who would naturally be the greatest sticklers about precedence. After the Queen comes the Pinafore programme, the aunts, cousins, nieces of the sovereign, then all the finer shadings, until the wind up is "the wives of gentlemen." And what heartburnings would there not be here—tossing of tiaraed heads and stamping of delicately shod feet; that is to say, if English ladies have delicate pedes-

*WHITAKER'S TITLED PERSONS. 1897. London. 8vo. New York: Brentano's.

tals. Scotland has her own ways of procedure, and so has Ireland.

Whitaker gives the modes of addressing persons of title. Should you want to congratulate the Queen on the jubilee business write her either "Your Majesty" for short, or "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," the latter being a verbal kowtow of certainly an abject form, since it expresses worship for the title alone, the woman's personality being obscured by a thick periphrasis.

For lesser personages, the distinctions are very fine, and we certainly are imitative in the United States. The endings for letters are full of the social stilt, and what a bother it must be in your daily intercourse with your intimate chum, the Prince, to have to write him, "I remain, Sir, with the greatest respect, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servant."

It may be ungenteel to look at the directory of the peerage as you would at any ordinary directory, say, of the trades, but Whitaker begins with "Abadie" and concludes with "Zouche," and the third "Bishop of Zululand." There are not less than ten solid columns of "Macs" and "Mos," and as to the Smiths, there are fifty of them, and some beautifully disguised as "Smijth," and "Smilth," "Smyth," "Smythe," and "Ssmyth." The use of the "de," as "de Smith," should always be held as suspicious. "De Smith" indicates somebody whose name comes from a town, hamlet, or possession called "Smith," and no such place ever exists. Smithfield might be possible. "Le Smith" can be understood, because the original Smith might have been a journeyman worker in iron. Of course, there are many good people in England, with blue blood, who are proud of being among the Smiths.

At the conclusion of this wonderful book you find the index to the country seats of all these titled people. "Who Is Who?" was the name once given to a volume of this character, but the question arises according to the more modern way of pondering over human grandeurs, "Why is who, who?"

Turks and the Balkans.

AN INTERESTING STUDY OF CONDITIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.*

The words "Gdje su Turci tu su i Vuci" mean in Bosnian "Where the Turks are, there will also be wolves." We need not pin our faith to popular sayings, born of race prejudices, but from a reading of Mr. H. C. Thomson's "The Outgoing Turk," we should say that the vulpine genus existed appreciably in the countries the author describes. The title of the book, "The Outgoing Turk," requires some explanation. "Turk" is not to be understood in the sense of "Mohammedan," but in that of "Osmanli official, for in Bosnia and Herzegovina a third of the people are still Mohammedans, protected in all their rights and with full liberty to worship without insult and without restraint." Austria has annexed these provinces. In a nominal way, they are still supposed to form a part of Turkey, and figuratively are under the sovereignty of the Sultan, "but the Pashas and Turkish officials one and all, bag and baggage, have been cleared out," and the Government is entirely in Austrian hands.

Bulgaria is a tributary State, where there are fewer Mohammedans and not many Catholics, "whereas in Bosnia and Herzegovina almost one-half of the population was Moslem, and of the Christians a considerable portion were Roman Catholics."

The general conclusions to be derived from the arguments advanced by Mr. Thomson are that not any of these States or peoples are fitted for self-government. But between what were former conditions and those existing to-day, Austria has certainly within the last twenty years converted what was a hell on earth into a region of comparative peacefulness, and the Austrian has tried to be fair and just. But it looks as if, did she for a moment relax her efforts, chaos would spring up in these countries again. Discontent is rife, and will continue. The Turk is out of humor because his power has been shorn, and as to the Christians, whether of the Catholic or Greek Church, they hate one another with an indescribable rancor.

These unfortunate conditions Mr. Thomson frequently presents, and among many quotations which could be taken we select the two following:

"The religious hatred existing between these Slav peoples, who are one and the same race in language and blood, is greatly to be regretted, but it is idle to hope that it will ever be obliterated, or in any sensible degree lessened. If a common misery could not unite them, it is vain to imagine that now, under happier auspices, any reconciliation can be effected. To the Serbs, not only is their Church the one true faith, but to it they anchor their hope of becoming once again a great and powerful nation. * * * The Serbs and the Croats, or Hrvats, are descended from the same Slav stock, but the Croats were converted to Catholicism by missionaries from Rome, and the Serbs to the orthodox church by missionaries from Greece. This produced a lasting and bitter schism. The Srbl, or Serbs, have given their name to Servia, just as the Croats have given their name to Croatia.

"No one who has witnessed the intense feeling which religious rivalry excites all over Eastern Europe can fail to understand why Austria, however excellent and humane her government may be, can never become an acceptable ruler to a Serb population from the mere fact that she is Catholic and they are Orthodox. The Serbs in Bosnia have every reason to be grateful for the change that Austria has effected, but they cannot help fretting under what is to them an alien rule. They kiss the hand they are not able to cut, but they keep the fire of their patriotism alight, not for Austria, but for those of their own blood and of their own faith. And it must always be so. Catholic Austria can no more command the loyalty of Orthodox Serbs than Orthodox Russia can of Catholic Poland."

In using the term "Western Balkans," through which Mr. Thomson journeyed, what is meant is Bosnia, Herzegovina, even Dalmatia and Montenegro, because in Turkish "the Balkans" mean "Forest Covered Mountains." Fairly well informed as are Americans in their geography, the "Balkans" is always vague as to territorial limits. All we know is that fire is ever smoldering there, and that a blaze is likely to occur there at any time. We also are conscious that when the scorching comes, Russia and Austria will drag all the chestnuts they can find out of that fire. We are also a little inclined to consider these countries, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and even Montenegro, as a kind of European Indian reservation, and ruled only by force of arms.

Twenty years Bosnia was devastated by the Turks, and horrors untold committed there. Let it be Austrian influence or not, but the conditions there to-day are wonderfully improved. Bosnia, the author declares, is now practically a "European country with a network of excellent roads, and with railway connections between the principal towns. Anyhow, life is safe, and outrages no longer possible.

If the Turk is still there his power is curtailed. He can no longer use yataghan or pistol, but he still, with his apathy, is a harmful element in Bosnia. Mr. Thomson writes of the Turks as follows:

"There is no initiative among the people, and no desire among the officials to foster trade, or to induce foreigners to come into the country. Indeed, they would be glad to keep them out altogether if they dared, for they dread the feeling of restless dissatisfaction which an increase of knowledge and of civilization is sure to produce in the minds of the rayahs. Not only must every one have a passport, but it must be visèd by the Turkish authorities, in the traveler's country, and is only good for the town named in the visé. Those who wish subsequently to visit any other part of the Turkish dominion, or even Egypt, must obtain a teshkaré, or permit from the Sultan to do so. The customs regulations, too, are most irritating. All luggage is strictly scrutinized, not only to see whether it contains any dutiable article, but whether there is in it any book or writing criticising or commenting in any way upon the religion of Islam, or upon Ottoman Government. At Mustapha-Pha, where our luggage was examined, the customs officers seized one of my books because the word Constantinople occurred on top of one of the pages. They said it must be sent to Constantinople for perusal, and that if it were found to contain nothing objectionable I could have it back by applying at the Custom House there."

To provide the ways and means for the propagation of Mohammedanism the same methods were in vogue in Bosnia as in the early Christian countries.

"A great deal of land in Bosnia is Vakuf, or ecclesiastical property, dedicated by the donors to religious and charitable objects, and held in trust for the keeping up of mosques, hospitals, schools, fountains, and baths, looking after the cemeteries, and for giving relief to the sick and poor. Under the Turks, the administration of these dedicated properties had become very corrupt; the incomes were diverted from their legitimate purposes into the pockets of the officials, and everything was in a state of disorganization and confusion. The Austrian Government has done no more admirable work than in reducing it to order. The whole of the Vakuf properties have been placed under a central department in Serajevo, the administration of which, subject, of course, to revision by the Government, has been left in the hands of the Mohammedans. That it is well managed is proved by the income having quadrupled itself during the last ten years."

Examining the statistics of the population of Bosnia in 1895, with attention to the religions, the total was 1,568,092, of whom 548,632 were Turks, 673,246 orthodox Christians, 334,142 Catholics, 8,213 Jews, and 3,859 Protestants and Nazarenes. There has been a notable increase of population during the last ten years, and this due in no small measure to Austrian rule. Mr. Thomson, describing the Jews of Bosnia, writes:

"The increase of Jews is to be accounted for by the Jew traders, who have been attracted into the country from Hungary by the increasing opportunities of trade. The Jews who have been in Bosnia for centuries are of quite a different class, and hold rigidly aloof from the new-comers. They are descendants of the Spanish Jews, who, when driven out of Spain, in 1574, obtained permission from the Sultan Murad III., to settle in Bosnia and Servia. They number altogether about 7,000, their headquarters being Serajevo, where there are no less than 3,000 of them. They still speak Spanish, and have preserved untouched most of their ancient customs and habits. Their burial ground is outside the town on the lower slope of Trebevic."

The reasons for the ultimate decline of the Turk in that section of country, not in touch with Constantinople, is thus explained:

"What is bringing about the downfall of the Turkish Empire is the inherent weakness of the Ottoman Government and its promotion of corruption among its officials. The jealousies and hatreds that exist between the surrounding Christian powers would effectually guarantee its continuance if the intolerable abuses of its administration did not lead to uprisings among its Christian subjects and to savage reprisals by the Turks.

"There is much that is excellent, not only in the Mohammedan religion, but in the spirit of the Turkish laws. The canker at the root of them is the absolute power intrusted to the Sultan, who is able to appoint, without possibility of question, the most unworthy favorites to the highest offices in the state. He is the most absolute autocrat in the world, for under him there are no nobles, all Turks being theoretically equal. They are not even supposed to have a family, (I am not speaking of the Bosnians, but of the Osmanlis,) and have therefore no family name. They are only spoken of as So-and-So, the son of So-and-So, (for example, Osman, the son of Ali,) or by some nickname describing some mental or physical peculiarity."

Courtship and marriage among the Mohammedans in Bosnia are as follows:

"A Mohammedan may legitimately have four wives, but in Bosnia it is unusual for him to have more than one. Nor is a marriage as entirely a matter of arrangement as in most Eastern countries. The courtship of the heart plays an important part in Bosnian poetry, (much of which is really beautiful,) and it enters largely into the lives and habits of the people, so much so that in almost all Mohammedan houses a slit is made in the outer wall of the courtyard, which is the recognized place where lovers may converse. As children play together and girls are unveiled until they are married there are ample opportunities for falling in love, and, if the parents withhold their consent, an elopement is deemed to be quite allowable, no disgrace attaching to the couple on that account. When once married a woman's life is one of abstract seclusion. She is immured in a harem, and scarcely ever gets out. When she does so she must envelop herself in a long cloak, called a feredje, which covers her from head to foot, and a yashmak, or veil, to conceal her face. In Constantinople and in Egypt an aperture is left in the yashmak for the eyes, but in Bosnia it not only completely covers the face, but not infrequently a kind of mask is worn over it."

We all know what are the difficulties of the Slavonic language, and at the conclusion of the volume the author gives some of the pronunciations of the vowels.

"Slavonic is a hard language for an Englishman to learn, because it has comparatively little affinity either with the Latin or with the Teutonic languages, and English appears at present an equal difficulty to the Slavs. The Croats say that when the Lord God made the different nations, he forgot to give them tongues, and when they came and begged for them, He took a piece of meat and cut it into slices, and gave one to each to serve as a tongue; but the Englishman came late, and there was no slice left, so the Lord God gathered up all the odds and ends and put them together, and gave them to him for a tongue. And that is why the English speak so indistinctly."

These people are fond of horses, and horse racing is a popular amusement.

"The racing was interesting and characteristic. In olden times the course was not circular, as it is now, but the riders started from a point below the hills and raced for a couple of miles straight across the plain from the town. They rode barebacked, and as they neared the winning post they threw themselves off in order to lighten their horses, which raced in by themselves. But so many accidents happened that it has been made obligatory that the horses shall be saddled and ridden to the end of the race. The jockeys have no idea of a close finish, but get wildly excited and gallop as hard as they can without looking around to see if there is any necessity for it; and as they come down the straight they drop their reins and flog with both their arms. Directly a race is over the crowd surround the winning horse and walk it round the course to the sound of drums and fifes and cymbals."

At a place called Gornji Sher a bathing house and its proprietor are described:

"We sat on a divan in the outer room and smoked cigarettes and drank coffee with the proprietor. That is a Turk's idea of pleasure; he will smoke and drink coffee the whole day long. I heard of an old man whose daily allowance is 200 cups of coffee and 100 cigarettes. The proprietor of the bath was much interested in India, as, indeed, were all the Turks whom I met in Bosnia. He asked me many questions about the people and the condition and status of the Mohammedans, holding up his hands in horror when I told him of the barbarous tribes, who worshipped the Great Snake. He was interested, too, in our camera and in what we told him of photography, but he showed no undignified curiosity or unseemly surprise. * * * The Turks never raise their voices or gesticulate like the more excitable Christians, but are mindful always of the Prophet's command, 'Be moderate in thy pace, and lower thy voice, for the most ungrateful of all voices surely is the voice of the ass.'"

Mr. Thomson confirms what others had told, the tendency of the emancipated Turk to indulge in alcoholic stimulants. Mr. Max Müller described a rum punch, a frozen one served at the Sultan's dinner:

"The Koran forbids the drinking of wine, but the emancipated Turk not only in Bosnia, but wherever he is brought into contact with Western manners, finds an easy excuse wherewith to quiet his conscience. He will not drink wine, but he will drink beer or brandy or whisky, or any other form of alcohol, because the Prophet only forbade the drinking of wine. Then other drinks were not known when he was alive, and it was, therefore, not possible for him to forbid them. During a voyage from Port Said to Aden I shared a cabin with an Albanian, an officer in the Turkish army. We became friends at once, for said he: 'The Scotch and the Albanians are brothers. Are we not both mountaineers and do we not both love whisky?'"

That the Turk is an honest fellow, with greater probity in his dealings than those of other religions who live in the country Mr. Thomson repeatedly asserts:

"As we were coming from Brecka, a Turk who was driving the opposite way pulled up by our carriage and told our driver in great agitation that he had left the passport for the cattle he was taking across the frontier (he was a cattle dealer) at a certain place in Tuzla, and begged him to go there and get it and bring it with him to Brecka when he returned himself. 'This,' he said, holding up his right hand as he spoke, 'I beg of you to do in the name of God and of the faith of the Turks, thou, who art also a believer.' Our driver put up his hand also and said simply: 'By our faith, I will do so,' upon which the other went away, perfectly satisfied, knowing that he would keep his word."

At the conclusion of this most interesting volume there are five chapters devoted to higher politics. There is written a review of English policy in the Balkans, a Mohammedan view of the Armenian massacres, the probability of a revolt in Macedonia, and, lastly, "the impossibility of the Turks reforming or of a cessation of massacre." Mr. Thomson thinks it advisable to strengthen both Servia and Greece. Of course, this work was written before the recent war, and how little England helped Greece is now common history. The whole matter is a most complex one, in which the great powers have all to say. As to Austria, though she has done everything to secure peace and comparative happiness in Bosnia, she is not beloved. We are quite as much in the dark to-day as to coming events as we were twenty years ago, but one thing is positive, and it is that Russia holds the winning cards. She has the capability of playing the waiting game, and when she is ready (it may take half a century yet) then Turkey may fall as a rotten fruit into her paws. The troubles in the Balkans will continue, and what are the exact present conditions Mr. Thomson clearly explains.

*THE OUTGOING TURK. Impressions of a Journey Through the Western Balkans. By H. C. Thomson. Fully illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A French Study of Ruskin.

M. SIZERANNE'S SANE AND IMPARTIAL VIEWS OF HIS INFLUENCE ON ART.*

One might naturally expect to be amused by an explanation of John Ruskin from a Frenchman's point of view. Superficially considered nothing could be more alien to the orderly French mind as we know it than Ruskin's words, thoughts, and deeds. Yet, as M. Sizeranne's admirable study demonstrates, and there are points of sympathy that make it entirely possible for a Frenchman to meet Ruskin half way, to interpret him more clearly than a disciple could interpret him, and to reveal him as more serious, more dignified, and more useful than he usually appears to English readers.

"The intense apathy in all of us," which Ruskin calls the first great mystery of life, is less intense in Frenchmen than in Englishmen, and is certainly less in Ruskin than in any other Englishman of his century if we except William Morris.

The sentiment of concern for public pleasure and public good is also, perhaps, stronger in France than in England, although it is often curiously manifested, and it is this sentiment that Ruskin strives to awaken in his fellow-beings. Above all, he claims the respect that lurks in every serious Frenchman's heart for ideas, however perverted they may be, however extravagant, however impractical. It is not, then, strange that M. Sizeranne, approaching him with the least possible prejudice, without any desire to attack or to vindicate him, wishing only to show him as he is, seen clearly and seen whole, to make him known to those who are ignorant of him or who have misjudged him, should have succeeded in producing a sane, large, and pure impression of a very intricate and difficult subject.

In order to write his book from a full mind, M. Sizeranne found it necessary not only to read Ruskin and to read those who knew him best, but to follow him along the path he has traversed through Europe and through the region of aesthetics. He says:

"Wherever he has worked I have worked after him, sometimes repeating the sketches whence he drew his theories and his examples, watching for the rays of sunlight which he has designated, lying in wait, so to speak, upon eternal monuments for the fugitive shadows of his thought. Then I deferred my writing until his system, after several years, ceased to present itself to me in its delightful complication, and revealed its harmonious lines, like those mountains of the Alps which he so much loved; they seem chaos near by, and in proportion as one withdraws from them they unite to form along the edge of the horizon a single little blue line, which is an entire world."

The single little blue line into which Ruskin's theories and practices merge, as one beholds them from a distance, is the line of beauty. M. Sizeranne traces this passion for beauty in Ruskin's nature—for beauty as he saw it, we must remember—through all his various expressions of himself; through his religion, through his morality, through his social theories, through his appreciations of art and his love of nature, and hatred of machinery:

"He returns, then, to the God of his youth, not so much because He is truth as because He is an explanation of beauty and the philosophies explain only ugliness. Legends for legends, he abandons himself to those which blight nothing, which darken nothing, which best accord with his aesthetic sentiment. The Christ becomes for him the supreme and benign artist Who works with His hands to make the dwelling place of men more beautiful; He is the gardener encountered by Magdalen, who watches over the new-born flowers; He is the unknown painter who places upon the gentian's edge the touch that gives it life; He is the subtle weaver who makes the raiment of the lilies more shining than that of Solomon; * * * He is Nature; He is Beauty; He is Love. One cannot wonder that the disciple of Beauty is His disciple."

Ruskin would have artists paint beauty and not ugliness—this we all know—and he would have Nature and Man so preserved and respected that there should always be in the world beautiful things, not merely to paint, but to worship. Society should be enlisted not for equality of fortune, but for the legitimate expenditure of wealth, an

*RUSKIN ET LA RELIGION DE LA BEAUTE. Par Robert de la Sizeranne. Avec Deux Portraits. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie. New York: Brentano's.

expenditure, that is, which shall result in good tools, books well bound, houses well built, labor well paid, poverty relieved, and the foundation laid for beauty in body, soul, and mind. To work thus for beauty is precisely the same thing in the end as working for happiness and well being, to prepare healthy, joyous, human models for Titians and Tintorettos, to keep lovely, unblemished landscapes and charming towns, innocent of factories and steam, within sight of Turners and Daubignys, will improve the world as much as to go through the same processes for the love of humanity or the hope of future gain. So far from finding, as many have found, that Ruskin uses art to preach religion and morality, M. Sizeranne finds that he uses religion and morality to preach art, or, rather, Beauty, which for him is nearly artless, and only to be found in Nature or copies of Nature.

It is in his treatment of this long-vexed question of Ruskin's artistic tendencies that M. Sizeranne rises superior to his nationality, and speaks with patience, with comprehension, and with skill born of knowledge. Admitting that Ruskin defies the laws by which we have learned to think artists must be governed, and denies to them the right to choose, to select, to arrange, the right, in fact, to associate mind with handiwork, he nevertheless points out that the master whose precepts have been shunned and almost feared by the art students of these later years was the forerunner and in a sense the prophet of some of the most modern schools. Emphasizing certain passages in which Ruskin recommends the painter to produce mixed tints by placing touches of pure color in juxtaposition, M. Sizeranne adds:

"Should not this be the 'pointillisme' here prophesied as early as 1856? It is the very same, and one can well understand how excellent minds attack Ruskin, but one cannot understand why they attack him as 'superannuated.' If by that is meant that he has sometimes defended certain eternal principles which were true before we were and shall remain true after we have been, it is correct. But if one insinuates that he has never admitted, never understood, never foreseen the new schools, one simply testifies to having forgotten to read him before talking about him. For the man who in 1843 wrote that it was essential to go to nature, misrepresenting nothing and choosing nothing, and thus announced what was to become realism; he who in 1846 laid down the rule that extreme tints and pure color could only exist as points, and in 1853 that it was essential to paint landscape in the presence of nature down to the last touch in the open air, and thus announced Impressionism, will remain not merely a precursor, but the precursor, par excellence, among art critics, who are usually more inclined to 'fly to the aid of the victorious side' than to take sides before the battle and dominate the uncertainty of the assaults."

In delineating Ruskin's scheme of thought, M. Sizeranne calls attention to the fact that his ardent presentation of it is a mark, not of adhesion, but of fidelity. "We have not believed it useful or opportune," he says, "to retard the exposition and complicate its course by personal remarks and reserves. Before discussing a doctrine it is necessary to know it. Here is Ruskin's doctrine. Once it is known, each may, if he will, discuss it." This disclaimer speaks for itself and lends interest to the author's summary.

The question that may present itself to some of M. Sizeranne's readers is whether so much care and so much toil were—considering its object—worth while. To an open mind it cannot, however, appear that the labor was wasted. One can henceforth, as M. Sizeranne truly says, hardly touch upon the history of art without knowing something of Ruskin. He will be to the future one of the several interesting men given by England to the nineteenth century. We are already far enough away from the tendencies and influences of his prime to begin to recognize his relation to them, and M. Sizeranne's book materially aids—it may not be an exaggeration to say that it establishes—the impartial view.

Possibly a translation of it would be welcome to those who cannot or will not go far afield for the sources of their opinions.

Chapman's Bird Life.*

We have almost an embarrassment of riches in the line of popularizing books about birds, but they are always welcome if they are good. Mr. Chapman has received much praise for his "Handbook," and does not lower his standard in speaking to amateurs alone.

The present volume aims only to give a general view and a very brief summary of what is known or thought to be known about birds as a class, and to present "the portraits, names, and addresses of upward of one hundred familiar birds of eastern North America."

The eighth chapter contains a field key to common birds, and is, so far as we know, quite unique in its arrangement and admirable in its combination of simplicity with detail.

Mr. Chapman makes, of course, his individual plea for the preservation of birds, and quotes interesting statistics that go to show the economic value of many birds supposed to be destructive. Of the kingbirds, he says, for example, the charge made against them of a taste for honeybees is unfounded, an examination made by Prof. Beal of 218 kingbirds' stomachs showing that "only fourteen stomachs contained remains of bees, most of which were drones, while 60 per cent. of the kingbird's food was found to consist of injurious insects." And of hawks it is found to be true that only two of our common species—Cooper's and the sharp-shinned—habitually feed on birds and poultry, the so-called chicken hawk presenting an admirable record, only three out of two hundred and twenty stomachs examined having contained the remains of poultry.

It is a little surprising that Mr. Chapman, who is so kindly disposed toward the abused and rejected among birds, should not give the house sparrows the benefit of their good deeds, should speak of them as birds "we all detest," and should compare them to noxious weeds and street gamins without a word in their favor. Any one who is old enough to remember our visitations of caterpillars and the gleeful energy with which the sparrows relieved us should retain a certain sentiment of gratitude toward them.

The illustrations that supplement Mr. Chapman's text are very carefully prepared by Mr. Ernest Seton Thompson, who is an ornithologist as well as an artist, and they are certainly very pretty, showing the various birds at home among their natural surroundings. It is possible that in some instances individuality has been more or less sacrificed to the attractiveness of the general effect. The white-throated sparrow, for example, is portrayed with his little beak vigorously stretched open, as if singing violently—a performance not at all characteristic of him—while the song sparrow, whose song is much stronger and holds a certain amount of ecstasy, is shown with his bill gently parted, suggesting plaintive notes. If, however, Mr. Thompson was obliged to use stuffed birds for his models, as is very possible, he has done extremely well in giving a look of life, if not always of animation.

*BIRD LIFE. A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. With Seventy-five Full-Page Plates and Numerous Text Drawings. By Ernest Seton Thompson. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Max Muller's New Work.

HIS VOLUMES ON THE SCIENCE OF MYTHOLOGY PLANNED MANY YEARS AGO.*

This work, planned many years ago by Max Müller, and finally carried out, has to do with language mythology, religion, and thought, and has for its aim the elucidation of the study of mythology, the whole "sphere of activity of the human mind from the earliest period" to within the reach of our knowledge of the present day. There is nothing more ancient in the world than language. The history of man begins "not with rude flints, rock temples, or pyramids, but with language." Following language come myths, next the recognition of moral powers, and last "philosophy or a critique of the powers of reason in their legitimate working in the data of experience." Prof. Max Müller's derivation of mythology is from the far East, and this derivation has sometimes been disputed. He writes:

"As in former days certain scholars hooted the idea that Greek and Latin grammar received their true light from Sanskrit; they now express their horror at the thought that Greek deity could have the prototype in the Vedd. They have, indeed, to swallow Dyans as the prototype of Zeus, but they are trying hard to imitate Kranos in the treatment of his children."

Between the Greek Zeus and the Vedic Dyaus there are thousands on thousands of years, but, argues Prof. Max Müller, "the original concept of the two was one and the same." It is the question of continuity which is so difficult to follow. What then Max Müller tries to do is to trace back the first germs or seeds, and so establish a science of comparative mythology. Why this most learned and amiable professor should have been vexed by such criticism as has been made by Mr. Andrew Lang we can hardly understand.

"I admire Mr. Andrew Lang as a charming poet and brilliant writer. But when Mr. Lang wants me to show the whole genesis of the solar myth, I really cannot. I could not, of course, prove a negative, and show that in remote ages there never lived a Mr. Sun and a Miss Dawn, and that Mr. Sun never persecuted Miss Dawn with his attentions, and that Miss Dawn never fainted away or died in his embrace, like Daphne in the arms of Phoibos, or was changed into a daphne or a laurel tree.

Tackling such a vast subject as the origins of mythology, the enigmas and the riddles are many. This Max Müller confesses, but perhaps some day or other Mr. Lang will clear them all up "At the Sign of the Ship" in Longman's Magazine, and then we shall have fine distinctions between the various schools, as those which belong to the etymological and analogical or psychological studies of comparative mythology.

The field which Max Müller has made his own is genealogical or linguistic study. Now, no one can dispute that Greeks and Romans were closely connected by language with the leading members of the Aryan family—the Indians, Persians, Celts, Teutons, Slavs. Greeks and Romans, then, "shared a large bulk of their words in common, some of them connected with their myths and customs." Is it not, then, fair to believe that by a careful study of the language of the early Aryans we might not discover that the myths of the first family had been bequeathed to Greek and Roman? What coincidence, then, is this—that in the Veda there is a Dyu, a leading divinity, call him the sun? Now, is it not evident that the sound of this name, by the simplest of changes, becomes Zeus in Greek, or in Latin Jovis? Follow it further. There is Dyaushpitar, and how uncommonly near that is to Zeus pater, or Jove the father. Does there not seem to be mythological connection?

Taking all leading gods and goddesses of the Greeks, Prof. Max Müller finds their originals in the Aryan people, as names perpetuated to-day in the Veda. To the particular study of the Sanscrit, Prof. Max Müller devotes a large portion of his first volume, and explains minutely their mythology.

Let us look at the fine Greek story of Hercules. How is it told in the Mahabharata? His father was the sun god, and the hero of India performed almost the identical labors as did the Greek Herakles. He kills Melion, strangles the hydra, slaughters the boar, sweeps out the Augean Stables—only in Vedic mythology it is a cow kept in a dark stable—&c., &c. What Prof. Max Müller thinks is that Herakles represents a solar hero, "a power of light and warmth, fighting against darkness, whether of the night or the storm-clouds, and becoming in the end the embodiment of valor and goodness—a destroyer of evil in any shape, like Apollon or Zeus; a bringer of light and an establisher of order and law."

It is the sun which, according to Max Müller, is the beginning of all mythological ideas. When the brilliancy of that luminary was apparent to the first man, then he was awed, and constructed his earliest ideas of religion. Then came other and lesser natural phenomena, and he gave them names and again constructed his myths. It is for this primitive sun-idea, or the sun myth, that Prof. Max Müller has been held to be in the wrong.

These volumes, replete with the study of a lifetime, are to be treated with the greatest respect. They represent the ideas of a man, who, for liberality of opinion, is far in advance of his time. Throughout many pages, between the lines, may be read the advocacy of freedom in religious thought—the right a man has to his own particular belief. It is from the preface that we take these words of Max Muller:

"Whoever recognizes in mythology the last traces of a poetical conception of the solemn drama of nature is on our side, and whatever the grammar and literature may be which he chooses for his own special study, whether those of Babylon or Egypt, of Lets or Fins, of Maoris or Mincoupies or Mincopies, if he can draw from them any contributions toward the elucidation of our own ancient Aryan myths, he will be welcomed as a useful ally and as a worthy fellow-laborer in an enterprise, I hope not altogether inglorious or barren of solid results."

*CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF MYTHOLOGY. By the Right Hon. Prof. F. Max Muller. In Two Volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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The New York Times.

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

Were the Old Egyptians Cannibals?

In 1895 THE NEW YORK TIMES recorded Mr. Flinders Petrie's discovery of worked flints in Egypt, and now Prof. Mahaffy's assertion that a people with cannibalistic tendencies existed there has been confirmed.

To-day it is always conceded that the cannibal is distinguished from those who do not indulge in this horrible diet by his superior mental and physical powers. The latter trait would apparently be evident, because the cannibal must possess strength and courage, or he would be eaten himself.

In a curious article entitled "Eaten with Honor" in the last Contemporary Review, Mr. Petrie treats the subject of cannibalism in its proper philosophical manner. It may seem very shocking to our higher civilization, but the facts this distinguished ethnologist and archæologist advances cannot be disputed.

Can you imagine "an innocent and affectionate cannibal"? Yet such do exist. It will horrify readers to follow Mr. Flinders Petrie when he writes "a large part of mankind are cannibals, and still more, perhaps all, have been so, including our own forefathers, for Jerome describes the Atticotti, a British tribe, as preferring human flesh to that of cattle."

It was but a short time ago that Mr. Flinders Petrie threw new light on a people who were civilized and who lived in Egypt 3,000 B. C. They had exquisite handicrafts, their children played with choice toys, while their fathers carried on "a well-spread trade in the Mediterranean, when it appeared that these people cut the heads from the dead and ate some portion of the bodies."

This very year it has been found that those who built the Pyramids, "the greatest, the most highly finished works of man"—that many of these people "reverentially buried the bones of their dead after elaborately removing all the flesh." The question is, Why did they do it? Dr. Steinmetz of The Hague, who is the great specialist of cannibalism, has arranged all the known facts in regard to this custom. It will always be difficult to eradicate prejudice, even in a scientific study, of what seems to us to be a revolting subject; but nevertheless it has to be tackled, and in a sensible way.

When cannibalism is classified it is found that the motives for it, as it exists to-day, among certain tribes, may be subdivided as follows. Men or portions of men are eaten, then, for many causes:

Honor, kindness, future good, love, 20 per cent. To obtain strength or magic results, 19. As a ceremony or to acquire position, 10. As a punishment, 5 per cent. These may be called the better motives of cannibalism, and they make up a percentage of 54. Now for the animal instincts, which are the lower ones: Eighteen per cent. of cannibalism exists from hunger or need of food and 28 per cent. from preference for this kind of food, or 46 per cent. In the first clause of cannibalism the better motive is 8 per cent. more than the lower or brute instincts.

In Asia, Australia, and South America the motives of honor and kindness account for cannibalism to a certain extent. "The Thibetans consider it a glorious burial for their honored elders to be eaten," as do the Australians, and some South American tribes. The idea seems to be this: "A widely spread sense of protecting the beloved dead from the chilling loneliness and corruption of the grave by thus dividing the body among the survivors."

One curious belief, which always exists among savage tribes, is that a portion of the dead will be of actual benefit to the living. The African and the Oriental will eat a portion of a lion's heart, believing it will give him courage. In their strange materia medica, the Chinese exercise this precise selection.

The idea that eating the heart of a lion will make a man brave, or the legs of a deer will make him swift, is a common one in many parts of the world. And thus, by the same process of analogy, the Queenslanders will eat a great warrior who has died, to obtain his valor, or a dead baby in order to get its youth, the old people thus seeking rejuvenation. Among many other Australians this analogy is also powerful.

There is another strange superstition, and it is that the dead enemy cannot be put to rest until his slayer can eat a portion of his body.

The horror of cannibalism arises as a great moral objection because the African kills his fellow, for he wants to feast on him. Studying the analogies, many species of animals readily eat their own kind and their young. Primitive man, Dr. Steinmetz believes, "was omnivorous in all probability, and had no objection to eating flesh of any kind."

There are many curious things brought about by certain refinements of civilization. If at a club dinner in New York, the host were to say: "Take a piece of this sirloin. I slaughtered the steer with my own hands," there would be some astonishment and, probably, disgust. But let the roti be a haunch of venison, and the giver of the feast were to tell of his hunting prowess, how he had killed the buck with his Winchester, and that would add zest to the juicy slice. In China, at their fine feasts, it is thought in bad form to put on table "the grinning skull and empty eyesockets of a rabbit, or the ghastly, long-necked carcass of a bird."

Mr. Flinders Petrie thus tells of his discovery of the supposed cannibals in Egypt. He was clearing a group of tombs erected about 3500 B. C., "near the village of Deshasheh, sixty miles south of Cairo." Coming to a rock chamber, he found the body of a man, carefully swathed in linen. Examining the body, he noted that the hands had been cut off from the arms, but were laid on the chest of the man. The feet had been severed from the legs, and the bones of the feet were put in the stomach. "It was evidently a wealthy burial, in a costly rock chamber and coffin, very carefully concealed, and certainly never disturbed." Continuing the exploration, he came across the body of a woman. Here were other mutilations, but the bones which were left had been preserved. "Clearly," writes Mr. Flinders Petrie, "we have not to do with merely a stray barbarian, but with some one who followed all the regular Egyptian usages, after having dissected the body more or less."

Not less than thirty-six bodies were carefully examined, and one-half of these had been dissected. "Hence it would be absurd to attribute this treatment of the bones to any rare and casual accident. The prevalence of the custom and its distribution prove that it was done with full deliberation and care."

Infinite care in some cases was taken with the disjointed osseous remains. "The labor of this entire picking apart and cleaning the flesh from the bones before wrapping them up, each separately, and arranging them in the semblance of a body, shows an extreme care, which must prevent our looking on this as otherwise than a reverent and honored burial."

Just such a custom as this of removing the hands and feet of the dead, and of eating them, exists in Australia, and it is impossible to think that there ever could have been any relationship between the Egyptian and the Australian. Where will be found the clue to this custom? The Libyan invaders of Egypt (3300-3000 B. C.) we know frequently cut the head from the body, sometimes only removing the hands. In studying recently some of the Libyan burials, bodies were found "all picked to pieces, and the marrow bones at the ends scooped out." And there was a tradition among the Romans that "Osiris taught the Egyptians agriculture and abolished cannibalism."

Mr. Petrie by no means asserts that the Egyptians were cannibals. They may not have eaten a portion of the remains of their dead, but it looks as if the Egyptians, or some of them who were of Libyan origin, were in a transitory state, and adopted some of the ways of their forefathers. "The presumption then is that if they did not actually eat the flesh at that time, they at least kept up the cooking of it, and the cleaning of the bones for burial."

Pickwick Tortured.

Comments on a commentator are all right enough. An expounder may blunder and may be hauled over the coals for his error by another expounder. To misquote Gibbon would be indeed a grave misdemeanor. It will happen, however, that a book may be so laughable in its character as is Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" that the last comments of a recent commentator seem bereft of all seriousness.

To think that in Sam's famous valentine he is accused by one scribe of having written "undressing" when the actual word is "addressing"! Sam's nobility and chivalry, of course, rendered it impossible for him to write a vulgarity.

Had Sam an uncle? Somebody insists that he had. The latest commentator berates a former one for having lugged into Sam's family an uncle. He evidently was not so blessed. But who cares whether Sam had a thousand uncles? Here, however, is a grave question. Did Winkle and Tupman remain with Mrs. Pott "for two days after the breakfast"? Never, affirms the recent commentator. If these had been the two illustrious ones, then Pott never could have questioned Mrs. Pott's behavior. Was Bill Stumps original with Dickens? No, it was not. It is a French joke, three centuries old.

Never will that cricket match in "Pickwick" be laid at rest. Andrew Lang, being nothing but a golfer, commented, too, on that game, and muffed it. But the question now arises: Where was Muggleton? It must be found, located, precised. Is it mentioned in Domesday? We are to expect a dissertation on Mrs. Bardell, where her honesty of purpose, the purity of her motives, is to be fully established. One matter, however, which the world craves to know is, How many buttons were there on Mr. Pickwick's gaiters? And, another, still more momentous, is this: What was the precise weight of the fat boy?

Thank goodness all the labored comments you may read on "Pickwick" can never diminish the jollity of that incomparable work. Perhaps, after all, the ingenuity of those who torture the text of Dickens's masterpiece is nothing short of being tiresome.

Georg Ebers.

Apart from Ebers's fame as an Egyptologist we all know him and admire him in this country for his excellence as a romancist, and that is a quality not common to Germany. As far as our tastes are concerned, it is the Southern German, not the Northern one, whose books are preferred, and the master of them all is Franzos. Why it is we do not know, but for the last few years Franzos has produced nothing.

Georg Ebers, a posthumous child, was born in Berlin in 1837, and it was his mother who lavished on her son all her love. "In the same house where he lived as a child," says the Academy, "lodged the brothers Grimm." It may be that the Grimms had some influence over the lad. Ebers studied jurisprudence at Göttingen. At the university his health broke down, and there came a dislike for the law, and then Egyptology attracted him. An introduction to the renowned Lepsius followed.

Ebers was a diligent pupil. From what can be learned about Lepsius he was a fairly crabbed master. Ebers, though absolutely practical in his study of Egyptology, saw something beyond hieroglyphs, and seized on the poetry of the subject, and hence his first book, "A Princess of Egypt." Lepsius was horrified. What! a young man who dared to go back of a mummy and trick it up with the passions and feelings of to-day! Fancy Lepsius looking at Mr. F. S. Church's picture of the head of a mummy and a flower. How he would have raved at it!

Under Ebers's magical hand rose the enchanting life of a past of 5,000 years ago. Out of the gloom came forth gleams of sunshine. "Oh!" said the Dryasdusts, "here's a sad failure. This Ebers has forsaken a promising scientific career." But the antiquated Egyptologists of Germany were in error, for soon was published Ebers's "Egypt and the Books of Moses," which showed his wonderful acquaintance with the land of the pyramids, and for his erudition and charm of style he was appointed to a professorship in the university. In 1872, he was in Egypt, and it was when excavating at Thebes that he found the papyrus of the second century B. C., known as the "Ebers papyrus."

It is Ebers's versatility which is so amazing. There are other lands than Egypt which he has made his own. Besides his two great works of reference, "Egypt" and "Palestine," innumerable have been the romances, the stories, he has written. It was but year ago that his last romance, "Barbara Blomberg," was produced. It is said that Georg Ebers, now in his sixtieth year, will lay aside his pen and write no more romances. To a man of his temperament we should hardly deem this possible. The self-imposed task of silence is the most difficult to bear. In his own delightful "History of My Life" he seems to have acknowledged the delights of the creative power.

Art in Paris.

PASTELS BY ROSA BONHEUR—HARPIGNIES THE MEDALIST—NEXT YEAR'S SALONS.

PARIS, June 11.—The artistic event of the week has been the exhibition opened today to the public of Mme. Rosa Bonheur's pastels. They are four in number, and they reveal a totally new and unexpected side to this aged paintress's extraordinary talent, for she has never before worked in the medium of chalk. All Paris has been to see them, and they are universally and justly admired. The first, which is entitled "Stags by Moonlight," suggests Landseer's famous "Monarch of the Glen." It is the full length portrait of a stag, the face in profile, in a Van Dyck pose, with dainty feet and magnificent crown of horns, standing in a moonlit landscape on a fern-strewn mountain path.

In the background a herd of startled deer raise their shapely heads from the feathery brushwood. Their leader, who is a few paces in advance, listens attentively to some unwonted sound. Mme. Rosa Bonheur displays in this canvas not only remarkable skill in harmonizing sombre tones, but she supplies something of a technical revelation in the application of pastel to so important a composition.

In No. 2 we pass from twilight to early dawn. In a field of pink heather which catches the rose of the earliest sunlight, a royal stag, its bronze back dappled with harsh shadows, follows a browsing herd, and, gazing upward, sniffs the morning air. The background is a pure material blend of white and gray, veiling the distant forest in a pearly haze of dawn-mist.

The third pastel, which represents an "Emigration of Bisons in America," is slightly more conventional in treatment. A troop of gnulike bisons, with ruby eyes, are bending their shaggy backs over a blue-dappled expanse of arctic snow. The frost rising in the air is reflected in the blue, clear expanse of the northern sky.

The same dominant note of sombre steel blue which characterizes No. 1 is repeated in the fourth and last pastel, "A Flock of Sheep in the Pyrenees." On a fir-bristling mountain slope a party of shepherds in a hut glowing with their night fires are watching over their flock. There is a blue sheen on the snow that ripples the surface of the roof made of fir branches, spreads over the fleeces of the recumbent sheep, and harmonizes with the distant snowcapped peaks blue in the moonlit night. Mme. Rosa Bonheur must now be counted as a pastellist. She has also shown that she has a perception of landscape and ensemble which greatly enhances her reputation as an artist pure and simple and prevents her from being looked upon henceforward as a mere animal painter.

Henceforward! one writes this word without remembering that Mme. Rosa Bonheur is now seventy-five years of age, and it is therefore all the more wonderful that she has yet the vigor and ability to strike out in a new line. She was there herself yesterday, at the private view, full of animation, as usual, and surrounded by a host of artistic friends and admirers. No one who has seen her could ever forget her. With her white hair brushed over her forehead and falling in short locks on her neck, with her massively cut features, she looks like some old lioness, while the virility of her every motion and gesture is increased by her costume, which almost is that of a man. In her studio she wears a loose blue blouse and broad trousers. In public, however, she makes to feminine fashion the concession of a heavy skirt, and it was this that she was wearing yesterday at Georges Petit's. It was with a touch of real pathos that she reminded the Tedexos, who are the proprietors of this world-famed little gallery, that over forty-seven years have elapsed since their father first discerned the great talent that was in her, and gave her a chance of making herself famous.

The show was specially interesting for the reason that Mme. Rosa Bonheur very rarely exhibits in public. In her studio at By, which is surrounded by a forest stocked with the beasts she loves, she spends her life in almost monastic retirement. She rever exhibits at the Salon, though it was there that her first success was made as long ago as 1840, with a picture representing two rabbits nibbling carrots and turnips. She is the only female painter who is an officer of the Legion of Honor. She has never been married. Her brother is also an artist of considerable skill, though his genius has been entirely overshadowed by that of his sister.

M. Harpignies, to whom the medal of honor was awarded this year at the Champs Elysées Salon, dined with a number of admirers yesterday. The Mayor of Valenciennes (the town Harpignies was born in) presided at the banquet, at which a number of our most prominent landscape painters were present. Harpignies ranks as high as any living painter in the world. There is probably no landscape painter in France who is quite his equal, not even excepting Cazin and Raffaelli; yet a picture he sent to this year's Royal Academy exhibition in London was refused. Yes, positively refused.

And I am not surprised, for it confirms an impression that I carried away from last year's Academy exhibition, namely, that its Hanging Committee constitutes a very exclusive corporation—a mutual admiration society, in fact. In each room you will see four or five excellent pictures admirably hung. The rest will be croates which merely form in their totality a carefully arranged background to the others. There are no pictures of middling excellence, only the very good and the very bad. Of course, this system keeps up the prices of the few artists of renown who rule the destinies of the Academy, for their work appears all the better by contrast with the surroundings. Naturally there was no place for Harpignies. At the dinner yesterday I was told some curious aphorisms of the great painter by one of his intimate friends. "Yellow ochre," he is accustomed to say, "is sun! Cobalt is air!" "Every picture must have a horizontal and a vertical line." "Nature has no limits, but your picture has!"

Toward the end of the fête Harpignies played magnificently on the violoncello, of which instrument he is a consummate master. He delighted us all. There are not many painters in Paris who are musicians

at the same time. Herr Christel Sandrock, a young Dutchman who has just completed for next year's Salon a remarkable portrait of Miss Louise Nikita, the American prima donna, is one of them. He left the Frankfort Opera House a year or two ago to become a portrait painter, and has a wondrous baritone voice.

It is not often that one comes across a real "find" among the young painters (generally impressionists) who annually exhibit at the minor galleries. But the critics are going wild over M. René Seyssaud, whose sixty-odd canvases are to be seen at Le Barc de Boutteville's, that amiable Maecenas of budding talent, whose shop is in the Rue Le Peletier. M. Seyssaud is quite a young man, but he is already a past master in the treatment of difficult problems of color contrast and light value. It would be difficult to say to what school he belongs, he is so extremely independent and individual. He suggests Turner, not so much in style as by the audacity and imaginativeness of his color scheme and the astounding technical success which attends his efforts. He always paints the picture which he has set out to paint. I specially noticed a splendid grove of plane trees, yellow with Autumn foliage and overhanging a wondrous lake, green, purple, and yellow in the rich Autumn glow, with in the distance a faint purpline figure of a horseman looming at the extremity of the glade through the ragged Autumn mist filling the background. This is a masterpiece. M. Seyssaud, who is a peasant, living somewhere down in the south, has jumped at one bound into the front rank of landscape painters. He is also greatly preoccupied with the problem of depicting artificial light, which, since the death of poor Louis de Laveaux, no living painter has seriously attempted to solve.

It seems that at last the knotty question of where the rival Salons are to be held next year has been satisfactorily settled. They are both to be accommodated in the old Galerie des Machines, that vast building of iron and glass which was the principal attraction of the old exhibition. Whether the two rival associations will refrain from interfering with each other remains to be seen. From what I hear, there is just a chance that a further split will take place and that several prominent painters who have hitherto exhibited at the Champ de Mars will go back to the Society of the Champs Elysées. The cause of this disagreement is an inartistic sailcloth hanging which a portion of the committee insists on spreading across the roof of the different galleries. This produces a light which suits admirably the works of certain masters—notably, Carolus Duran—but is ruination to others. Some members of the jury were furious about it this year, and they threatened to secede if the mistake is repeated again. Probably the change of quarters will bring about a suppression of the inconvenience; for in the Galerie des Machines there will be much the same light for everybody, and that, I fear, will be an indifferent one in any case.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Book and Art Sales.

Certain rare and curious objects in porcelain, with pictures, were sold in London recently at these prices: A Louis XV. oblong gold box, engraved with trellis ornament and enameled with groups of flowers, &c., £40; eighteen Chelsea plates, painted with sprays of flowers, and white and gold scroll borders, gold anchor mark, 68 guineas, and an old French bronze figure of an undraped woman plaiting her hair, 7¼ inches high, 120 guineas. The pictures were: Mignard, a lady of the Court of Louis XIV., in blue dress as a huntress, with a dog, 200 guineas, and J. Wynants, a landscape, with an old broken tree on the left, a boy angling in a pool, and duck in the foreground, 45 inches by 55 inches, signed and dated 1668, 135 guineas. A fine seventeenth century English black jack, or bombard, 21 inches high, £17 10s.; a curious and very rare old dressing case, covered with needlework designs in colored silks, time of Charles I., £19; an early runic calendar, engraved upon six long slips of ivory, hinged together with a leather lace, found in Lapland in 1806, and described and illustrated in the Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1877-8, £18 10s., and a runic calendar staff, fitted with a spud, and an axelike handle of steel, £21 10s.;

That well-known archaeologist Gen. Pitt-Rivers was the purchaser of the runic staff.

A wonderful collection of George Cruikshank's illustrated works was sold in London, and the prices brought were good. A set of proofs before letters of the etchings in Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard," with three of the original signed drawings in sepia, 1839, brought £40; proofs before letters of the illustrations in the "Tower of London," 1840, £22 10s.; a complete set of the twenty etchings, proofs on India paper, in Brough's "Life of Sir John Falstaff," with twenty-one sheets of original drawings and tracings, &c., 1857, £87; "The Comic Almanack," 1835-47, a complete set, with the original covers and advertisements, with a duplicate set of unlettered proofs on India paper, £39 10s.; a collection of original drawings, tracings, and proof etchings designed by Cruikshank to illustrate his autobiography, (which was never written,) with autograph letters of Capt. Marryat, Mrs. Stirling, an original drawing by Thackeray, &c., £61; a set of proofs on India paper of the twelve illustrations to Dickens's "Memoirs of Grimaldi," 1838, £20; fine copies of the first editions of the two series of Dickens's "Sketches by Boz," 1836-7, in the original cloth, £37; a complete set of twenty-eight proofs before letters of the illustrations to both series of the "Sketches by Boz," £16; a complete set of proofs of the etchings to Dickens's "Oliver Twist," very rare, £32 10s.; MM. Grimm's "German Popular Stories," 1823-6, first editions, the second volume with proof impressions of the plates on India paper, in the original cloth, £84; another copy, in the original boards as issued, £67, and a complete set of the illustrations on India paper to Grimm's stories, £26.

In old Nankin blue and white, rare Chinese enamels, and decorative objects of furniture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a valuable sale was made in London. Among the finest lots were: A cylindrical vase of old Nankin, with bands of dragons in white on a blue ground, 11 inches high, 20 guineas; a pair of pear-shaped famille verte vases, finely enameled, with an equestrian encounter in a rocky landscape, &c., 17 inches high, 22 guineas, and a pair of hexagonal-shaped bottles of famille verte, enameled, 11 inches high, £27; a pair of green and gold French porcelain vases, painted with classical subjects and flowers in four medallions, 17 inches high, £30. Properties from other sources included an ancient Damascus oviform pottery jar, entirely covered with a trellis design composed of carnations, tulips, &c., 20 inches high, 40 guineas; a pair of Campana-shaped bronze vases, decorated with female figures, 26 inches high, 30 guineas; a clock in oviform vase-shaped case of Chinese crackle porcelain, 21 inches high, 60 guineas; four upright panels of ancient Moorish tiles painted with arabesque foliage and flowers in blue, in frames, 20 guineas; an old French large dais cover of royal blue velvet, richly embroidered in gold thread, 18 feet by 13 feet, £40; and three pairs of upright panels of French tapestry, ornamented with flowers, and said to have been given by Louis Philippe to the Duke of Devonshire, £49 16s.

A notable collection of ecclesiastical manuscripts, with other rarities and very fair Shakespeares, were disposed of lately in London. There was the "Psalterium Latine," cum versione Scotica et paraphrasi, an exceedingly interesting manuscript of the fourteenth-fifteenth century, chiefly in the ancient Scottish dialect, apparently quite unknown, which brought £105; the Original Wardrobe Book of Richard II., showing each day's expenses, place of residence, gifts, purchases of plate and jewels, horses, &c., which brought £50; the Barons Book of England, from the Conquest to 1593, a very fine heraldic manuscript of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which brought £52; a volume containing eight Shakespearean quarto plays, all more or less "cropped," and some wanting one or more leaves, and including "Sir John Oldcastle," 1600; "The Whole Contention Between the Two Famous Houses, Lancaster and Yorke," 1619; "Richard the Third," 1622; "Merchant of Venice," 1600; "Midsummer Night's Dreame," 1600; "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1619; "Othello," 1622, and "King Lear," 1608, which brought £170. "Sidonii Apollinaris Epistolae," a fine manuscript of the twelfth century, with large illuminated initials, from the library of the Abbé Allard, which brought £61, and "Vitae Sanctorum," an exceedingly fine manuscript of the eleventh to twelfth century, with large initial letters curiously ornamented and illuminated, from the Libri collection, which sold for £105.

The sale of Sir John Pender's Turners was recorded in our last issue. His engravings were disposed of lately, and among the principal lots were: "At Evening Time," after B. W. Leader, by B. Debaines, artist's proof—21 guineas; artist's proofs of the following engravings after Sir E. Landseer, by T. Landseer: "The Monarch of the Glen," signed by painter and engraver—50 guineas; "Night" and "Morning," a pair similarly signed—42 guineas, and "The Stag at Bay," artist's proof—31 guineas; Lady Louisa Manners, after Hoppner, by C. Turner, in colors—58 guineas; Miss Cumberland, after Romney, by J. R. Smith, second state, with etched inscription and publication line—52 guineas; Mrs. Fitzherbert, after Cosway, by J. Condé, in colors—45 guineas, and Lady Smyth and children, after Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, in colors—57 guineas.

A sale of old silver and silvergilt plate which took place in London contained many unique pieces, and among the lots was a complete set of Jacobite silver Apostle spoons. A tankard, in form of a lantern, silver parcel-gilt, dated 1582, weighing twelve ounces, brought £96; saltcellars of silver gilt, weighing from three and a half ounces to rather over six ounces each, sold from £28 to £40 each; a double cup of silver parcel-gilt, bearing the Augsburg mark, and covered with a series of oval medallions engraved with devices and mottoes in German, seventeenth century work, weighing close on five ounces, £98; a complete set of Jacobean silver Apostle spoons, £650; an old Spanish gilt rosewater ewer, finely engraved, fifty-one ounces, £220 5s.; a silver chalice, Spanish-Gothic work of about 1500, enameled, with child and saints, twelve inches high, fifty ounces in weight, £450; another, also Spanish work, but of a century later, and twelve ounces heavier, £157 10s., and a Charles II. goblet of plain cylindrical form, with the London hallmark of 1668, nineteen ounces, at £3 18s. per ounce.

Crawford's New Story.†

Mr. Crawford evidently has a reserve stock of plots from which he draws, as does the bezique player, with the constant idea that each new card or plot may be a surprise to his readers as well as to himself. One never knows in what part of Europe, or even Asia, Mr. Crawford's next plot may be laid, for he has thus far, with the exception of the American stories of "Marion Darche," "An American Politician," "Katherine Lauderdale," and "The Ralstons," found his themes in those two continents. He goes from Rome to New York, from Prague to ancient Babylon, with marvelous celerity, and to him the centuries are as naught. He has drawn from his pack a plot which in this last novel is laid in Lucerne, Switzerland, in which town, familiar to all travelers; and, indeed, in two hotels, the quay, a milliner's and a jeweler's shop the entire action of the story takes place.

"A Rose of Yesterday," notwithstanding its poetic and attractive title, is hardly up to the standard of the majority of Mr. Crawford's works. It shows in its hero the badly named Colonel Wimpole, a name too near that of Harold Skimpole, and its heroine, Helen Harmon, much of his unquestioned power of individual characterization, but, although strongly drawn, both characters lack magnetism. One could almost wish that the erring and insane husband, Henry Harmon, confined in Bloomingdale Asylum in far away New York, and whose reason is restored only just before his death, could have recovered in time to cross the seas and bring a touch of life, even with the suggestion of wickedness, into the frigid atmosphere that surrounds "A Rose of Yesterday." With the exception of the young girl Sylvia Strahan, whose sentimental fancy for the old Colonel is rather aimlessly introduced, and the mentally undeveloped son, "Archie" Harmon, the characters are cold, formal, and precise. Even a touch of warmth now and then, such as the Colonel's declaration of love to Helen and Sylvia's gazing on the blond-beard youth at the table d'hôte, only resembles the pink glow of the setting sun on the snow and ice of an Alpine glacier.

The story of the book is one of self-repression, carried out under a laudable, but impossible, idea of honor and social etiquette to a morbid extreme. Longfellow's famous--

"E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires"

is almost disproved by Colonel Wimpole's and Helen Harmon's sacrifice of their lives, the first from a mistaken sense of honor and the second from a horror of divorce, even from an insane husband.

Mr. Crawford is becoming more and more addicted to long argumentative homilies, and he consumes many pages of the present volume in an able discussion of the divorce question and the relations of Art and Truth. The book is essentially analytical, and consequently lacks the charm of sentiment, the delicate fancy, and the glow of passion, which have made Mr. Crawford's earlier works widely popular. He has drawn the picture of a gentleman of the old school of Colonel Wimpole, but he has made of him a prig. He has painted a woman of fine and high character in Helen Harmon, but he has made her almost an iceberg. The story lacks action and color. But it contains some fine writing and some aphorisms which will be gratefully received by most women and some men. Two brief essays at least are worth quoting. Mr. Crawford says:

"There seems to be a good deal to be said in favor of marriage, and, therefore, against divorce, and it is not surprising that woman, whose life is in reality far more affected by both questions than man's life is, should have also the more profound convictions about them. Woman brings into the world, woman is our first teacher, woman makes the world what it is, from century to century. We can no more escape from woman and yet continue to live our lives as they should be lived than we can hide ourselves from nature. We are in her care or in her power during more than half our years, and often during all, from first to last. We are born of her, we grow of her, as truly as trees and flowers come of the mother earth and draw their life from the soil in which they are planted. The man who denies his mother is a bad man, and the man who has not loved woman is a man in darkness."

And again:

"For youth is the elixir of life, and the touch of old age is a blight on youth, when youth is longing to be old. But youth that is willingly young has power to give the old a breath of itself again before the very end. In their children men live again, and in their children's children they remember the loveliness of childhood."

Travel in Finland.

INTERESTING PHASES OF LIFE IN A LAND NOT YET FAMILIAR.*

The very title of this recent book of travel through a comparatively near, but almost unknown, country will doubtless be a surprise to the average reader, for people in general are under the indefinite impression that Finland is either continually covered with snow and ice or consists of nothing but marshes and waterways. "Through Finland on Skates or Snow Shoes," or, "in sleds or boats," would somehow seem more appropriate, or at least more in consonance with the general geographical impression we have of the country.

Mrs. Tweedie, who has proved herself an observant traveler, and to be possessed of the faculty of geographical and ethnological description in her previous books of travel—"A Girl's Ride in Iceland" and "A Winter Jaunt to Norway"—has served the cause of education, therefore, by her exploration of Finland and her disproval of the universal and erroneous ideas regarding the physical character of that country. She tells us, in her introduction, that Finland, which for some hundreds of years belonged to Sweden, and the stamp of which country is to be found on all its inhabitants, but which became a province of Russia in 1808, and which is called Suomi in the native dialect, is a country of lakes and islands, and a vast continent. It is surrounded by the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia on the south and west, and bordered by Russia and Lapland on the east and north, and yet Finland is larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Netherlands all put together. Mrs. Tweedie writes:

"When we first thought of going to Suomi, we naturally tried to procure a Finnish guidebook and map, but no guidebook was to be obtained in all London, except one small pamphlet about a dozen pages long, while at our best-known map shop the only thing we could find was an enormous cardboard chart costing 30 shillings! No one ever dreamed of going to Finland apparently. Nevertheless, Finland is not the home of barbarians, as some imagine, neither do polar bears walk continually about the streets nor reindeer pull sledges in Summer—items that have several times been suggested to the writer."

It is an interesting journey on which Mrs. Tweedie takes us in her somewhat discursively written but chatty and intelligent book. Her method of journeying, which is to take her time and stop wherever and whenever the prospect pleases her, is the true one of travel, and confirms the statement of the old observer who once said that "only the English and Germans knew how to travel, and that Americans did not—they go to places." There is scarcely a page of Mrs. Tweedie's book which does not contain something of interest. It is certainly surprising to know that Finland, like Norway, to use the author's language, is "riddled with telephones," and that it is brilliantly illuminated, even in remote districts, by the electric light. The following little story is told to illustrate the excessive use of the telephone in Finland:

"Pekka was madly in love with Ilma, a wondrously beautiful maiden. He heard rumors that she was trifling with another. He could not stand the torture, even for a few hours, and so rang up the mansion of the family Heikkila.

"'Joy.' He heard the voice of Ilma in answer and said: 'Is it you, dear one?' 'I, Pekka, am here.'

"A soft sigh replied.

"'Are you glad to hear Pekka? Do you care for him just a little?'

"'Yes,' sighed the fair maid.

"'Darling, it is not true you care for Arma Merikanto?'

"'No, no,' she cried.

"'You like me—you love me?'

"'Yes,' she softly murmured.

*THROUGH FINLAND IN CARTS. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. 12mo. London: Adam & Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Company.

†A ROSE OF YESTERDAY. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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"'Will you be my wife?'

"'I will, Pekka.'

"Overjoyed, Pekka almost hugged the wooden box that brought him such glad tidings.

"'When may I come to see you, darling—my little wife?'

"'Come, Pekka, come for dinner at three o'clock.' A few more sweet nothings, and, quite enraptured, Pekka returned to his office routine. At three o'clock, spick and span, with a golden ring in his pocket, he presented himself at the house of the Helkkilas.

"In the salon stood the mother. He went toward her to receive her motherly congratulations. She rushed forward to meet him, as all good mothers-in-law should, and throwing herself into his arms, she cried—

"'Take me, Pekka, dearest Pekka; I am yours till death.'

"'Mine!'

"'Yes. I have loved you long, darling Pekka, and I am ready whenever you can fix a day for our marriage.'

"Tableau. Moral: Beware of Telephones."

As there are, according to Mrs. Tweedie, some thirty-six thousand more women than men in Finland, the action of Pekka's mother-in-law is explainable.

Mrs. Tweedie and her two companions, her sister and Frau von Lilly, a born Finlander, landed in Helsingfors, the chief city and port of Finland, early in June or at the beginning of the short and hot Summer of northern latitudes, last year. The little steamer which brought them from Hull in four and a half days had to steam around many islands and pass through innumerable channels marked out by wooden stakes before entering the port of Helsingfors. Of the navigation of Finland, the author tells us:

"It is one continued source of amazement. The land is still rising out of the sea. Rocks that were marked 150 years ago at the water's edge, now show that the sea has gone down four or five feet. Seaports have had to be moved. Slowly and gradually Finland is emerging from the waters, just as slowly and gradually as her people are making their voice heard among other nations. Swedish, Finnish and Russian are the three languages spoken, written and read in Finland. As the Finnish is generally written with German lettering, Swedish with Latin, and the Russian in its own characters, the visitor cannot be blamed for being somewhat bewildered for a time after reaching Finland."

Mrs. Tweedie's first impression, which always count for much, seem to have been chiefly of the queer little carriages in the streets of the city which resemble large perambulators barely holding a couple of occupants, with no back rest; the fat drivers, with their wonderful costume of a double-breasted blue cloth coat fastening down the side, with long tails, pleated on to the upper part in folds more than an inch wide so that they resemble petticoats, and the fact that every one bicycles in Finland. This last surprising piece of information will be at once understood by the cyclist when the fact that almost all Finland is a flat plain is recalled, as hills are the chief enemy to the general use of the bicycle. Mrs. Tweedie states that there are nearly 3,000 registered bicycles plying in the streets of Helsingfors, a city of only about 70,000 inhabitants, and this notwithstanding the fact that cycling is only possible for about five months every year and that the streets are covered with abominable cobblestone pavements.

From Helsingfors Mrs. Tweedie and her friends went by steamer up the Gulf of Finland, a trip of seventeen hours, through innumerable islands to Wiborg, where they paid a visit to a country house on an island near the town. In this way they obtained an excellent knowledge of the methods and customs of domestic life in Finland. The author tells us very entertainingly of the smorgasbord, or side table, covered with rows of appetizing little dishes, which stands in every dining room; of the different kinds of bread, and of the filbunke, the favorite Summer dish, and which appears to be a soup made from fresh milk which has soured and curded, and which is eaten with sugar and powdered ginger. The rich in Finland drink mjod, a sort of effervescing liquid resembling both champagne and cider, made at the breweries and extremely refreshing on a hot day. The poor drink kalja, which is really small beer. Berries of all kinds are extremely abundant in Finland, the samovar is in evidence everywhere, and the men smoke cigarettes continuously, but, unlike their Russian sisters, the Finnish women do not smoke at all. A chapter on Finnish baths will be found full of interest. The author says:

"Every house in the country, however humble that house may be, boasts its bastu, or bathhouse, called in Finnish sauma. As we passed along the country road we saw these bastus continually, and the bathhouse, indeed, is easily recognizable, one of its walls against which the stove stands being usually black, even on the outside, from smoke. Every Saturday, year in, year out, that stove is heated, the whole family have a bath—not singly, oh! dear, no, but all together, the men, women, and children; father, wife, brothers, sisters, laborers, friends, and the dogs, too, if they have a mind; so that once in each week the entire population of Finland is clean, although few of them know what daily ablutions, even of the most primitive kind, mean, while hot water is almost as difficult to procure in Suomi as a great auk's egg in England. In every household there is one servant who understands the bastu, and can and does wash the family. When she is washed we unfortunately omitted to inquire. In the larger towns there are professional women washers, who go from house to house to bathe and massage, men and women alike."

Mrs. Tweedie took a bath at her friend's house and describes it as follows:

"The wee wooden house contained two small rooms. In the larger and outer one, where I undressed, there was a large oven, and in the inner room, lit by one small window, there was a large-sized tin bath filled with cold water on one side and on the other seven very wide, wooden steps, the top step forming a kind of platform, where there was just room to sit without one's head touching the tarred ceiling above. Saima, the attendant, who only took off her outer dress, led me to this platform and told me to sit down. She then threw a pail of water upon the surface of some large heated stones in a brick-built stove near by. The steam ascended until I was almost suffocated. Saima then ascended the stairs with a pail of hot water in one hand and a lump of soft soap and a large bundle of white cotton stuff in the other. With this she scrubbed me for a long time, and, afterward, dipping a bundle of birch leaves tied with a string in hot water, she proceeded to beat me all over.

"I was really beginning to feel the heat dreadfully by this time, when the maid fetched a pail of cold water, and, pouring a good drop on my head, which made me jump, she dipped her birch branches therein and switched them over to me. Had I followed the Finnish fashion I should then have plunged into the lake outside, or in Winter taken a roll in the snow, but my bath being rather more aristocratic I only descended the slippery steps and jumped into the bath of cold water previously mentioned. Then clad only in burning hot towels I returned to the outer room to dress."

Rather startling as was this experience, it seems to have been beneficial, as Mrs. Tweedie states that she slept splendidly that night and felt fit next morning for any amount of hard work. There seemed to be much curiosity as to these English visitors bathing, and when afterward, during their journey, they went into the bastus the servants, both men and women, as in Japan, were constantly coming in on all sorts of pretexts.

From Wiborg Mrs. Tweedie went by rail to Sordavala, and thence by steamer to Valamo, a Russian monastery situated on an island in the middle of the great Lagoda Lake, the largest lake of Europe, and noted for the coldness of its waters. This monastery is surrounded by a group of buildings, one a hotel for visitors, containing 2,000 beds, for which accommodations and a day's meals no charge is made, and another a hostelry for poor pilgrims. There are upward of 500 monks at Valamo, each clothed in a long black robe and each with beard unshaven and long hair. The author and her party had a letter of introduction to the great Igumen, or head of the monastery, who consigned them to a young German novice. The description of the day at the monastery and of the sad life of the young novice cut off from home and kindred is excellent.

A musical festival at Sordavala, a sort of Eistedfodd, next engaged the attention of the travelers. This festival had not only musical features, but theatrical as well, and Mrs. Tweedie gives what must be an excellent translation of a typical modern Finnish play, "Anna Liisa," written by the Finnish author Minna Canth, and which suggests in morbidness and weird strength both Tolstoi and Ibsen.

Mrs. Tweedie also heard at Sordavala the bridal song from the great epic poem of Finland, "Kalevala," given in conjunction with a representation of a native wedding of a hundred years ago. The song was rendered by ten or twelve thousand persons, who afterward sang the National anthem. The "Kalevala" has been a much neglected poem, but the author gives Mr. Crawford's excellent translation of a portion of it.

Space and time will not permit us to follow Mrs. Tweedie further on her interesting journey. She visited the famous roaring cataract of Imatra, and in the queer, old-fashioned carts and on small steamers across the lakes went as far north as Uleaborg, on the borders of Lapland. A contemplated journey to Lapland was abandoned in consequence of the mosquitoes and other unspeakable vermin, which made the journey impossible. A night in a haunted castle, a visit to Pumkaharju, the shooting of the rapids of the Oulu River in queenly named and shaped tarboats, and a day at Hango, the fashionable watering place on the Gulf of Bothnia, completed the journey.

The chapters on women and education in Finland, on the Kokko fires, on a "torp" wedding, and on salmon fishing at Uleaborg are particularly interesting. To the lovers of books of travel this volume can be warmly commended.

Foreign Pictures at Pittsburg.

The following artists of London and Paris will form the Committee of Selection for foreign pictures to be sent to the Fall exhibition of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburg: Edwin A. Abbey, L. Alma-Tadema, John S. Sargent, W. Q. Orchardson, George H. Boughton, Luke Fildes, F. D. Millet, J. J. Shannon of London, and Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, President of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts of France; James McNeill Whistler, P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret, John W. Alexander, J. J. Benjamin Constant, Walter Gay, Leon Lehermitte, Mary Cassat, and Charles Sprague Pearce of Paris. This committee will act as a jury in the matter. All English pictures will be sent to London, and there the committee will select the ones most suitable. The French pictures will be inspected by the committee at Paris. The selection of American pictures to be exhibited will be made in a similar way to that of the foreign selections, except that the contributors will elect the committee. A list of those who have agreed to serve on the Committee of Selection will be furnished to contributors and they will vote for ten.

Sir Edmund Monson on Arbitration.

At a recent dinner held in Paris, the guests being for the major part Americans, the Right Hon. Sir Edmund J. Monson, British Ambassador to France, made a happy address, his theme being "Washington and the Mother Country." Calling attention to arbitration, Sir Edmund said:

From my heart I desire the conclusion of such an agreement as will not only draw still nearer the tie which unites us, but which will set a laudable example to the whole of the civilized world. What could be a more brilliant illustration of the reality of the sentiment which couples the land of Washington with the mother country than the sight of the select Judges of your Supreme Court, associated with members of our own Supreme Court of Judicature, in the enunciation and indication of principles of international right? What more fitting tribute to the memory of the great man; whose words I quote: "There is but one straight course, and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily"?

Advanced Opinions on Art.*

The author of this curious little book, "Beauty and Art," Mr. Adam Heaton, has a high purpose. He hopes to induce a few young designers of ornament to leave their quest of originality and accept tradition and nature as their guide. He starts off with an ardent essay upon taste, in which he explains the vulgarity of French taste, speaks feelingly of the ugliness of Berlin worsted work, and laments the fact that a woman has been converted into a hook to hang clothes on. He prepares householders for the reception of his well-trained young designers, by showing them how foolish, how really wicked, it is to put knotted towels on the backs of chairs, and cumber little tables with sham easels, imitation beehives, and straw hats.

Then he advances to his exposition of "Beauty in Form and Color." He presents the young designer with a blue gentian (the same that makes hideous the title page) as an object of study, remarking that "at first glance" it "seems about as crude a piece of violent color as we can think of." He cuts it in two, prepares a carefully graduated scale and begs his pupil to observe that a very small proportion of the flower is pure blue, the rest being made up of "bluish-gray-black, dirty bluish-green, grayish, indigo, dark and light, and actual apple-green." From the gentian he advances to the study of a red fish, and has then prepared the young designer to paint the wall of a room without using magenta or crimson. It is explained that by mixing a little bright red with "quiet, dirty red, gray brown and fady tints," a color will be obtained that is "something between bricks and leather," a "good, useful, pleasant color, nice to live with, and hurting the feelings of nobody."

Mr. Heaton obviously does not share William Morris's horror of "dirty" tints, or he would not give directions that seem to lead toward the brownish-red to which Morris gave the forcible name of "cockroach color," nor can he in any way be called a servile follower of the great craftsman. Regarding ceilings, for example, he is almost contemptuous of the plain whitewashed ceiling of the average citizen's house—paint it or paper it, but "don't pretend that you rather prefer a plain ceiling." The young designer who has no mind of his own or fitness for his trade will remember Morris's verdict against papering a room all over, making it "like a box to live in," and will rub his head and think.

Mr. Heaton shows no tendency to narrow his influence to professional artists. He is equally regardful of the ignorant public, whom he warns against "emerald-green or magenta crochet mats for plants to stand on," and advises against going to "catch-penny exhibitions of doubtful pictures," and admiring "new hotels, even if there be luncheon for nothing."

He also furnishes, but not "for nothing" the tonic information that every one is all wrong about the Japanese—they cannot draw—they have never been able to draw, and "when 'artists' cannot 'draw,' what are they there for?" Japanese work—the best of it, the marvelous best of it—is "nowhere" compared to the work of Millais and Burne-Jones, Botticelli, Rembrandt, and other artists who know how to draw with "complete exactness." In fact, "the strange furore which has raged around" Japanese work—better not call it art at all—"these last twelve years has arisen from a certain movement or development among ourselves, and not from any merit existing in the Japanese work."

One other little fallacy Mr. Heaton explodes for us. We who are not English, but cheap, crude American—have always thought an original, provided it possessed any merit at all, more interesting than any copy of it could be, but this is the paltry view—pretentious and snobbish as we are gently led to believe:

"There are 'hacks,' no doubt, who produce bad copies all through a lifetime, but there are also many excellent copyists, who like the work, and are glad of the little pocket money so earned; and to sensible people, who don't want to brag of the value of their possessions, such copies are quite as interesting as the originals."

We have always known that there were people who cherished such advanced opinions, but we have never before found any one with courage enough to put them into print.

*BEAUTY AND ART. By Aldam Heaton. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Forming a Club.

They talked of travel, art, and books,
Gave politics some rubs,
Of music spoke, and drifted last
To the theme of woman's clubs.
"I've joined my sixth," she said with pride,
"Each seemed so good a choice,"
And on the word he courage took
His treasured hope to voice.

"Oh, Phyllis, dear—forgive the name—
But will you make it seven,
And join a club I know about?—
Its charter comes from heaven—
Its fee is drafts on Cupid's bank,
Its dues are kisses sweet,
Its membership is limited,
But not its times to meet.

"Already half the number's got—
A single smile from you
Will fill the list and found for aye
This happy club of two.
Nay, sweet, look up—you think you'll join?
Oh, bliss that crowns my life!
You shall be all the officers,
And be, besides—my wife."

—Harper's Bazar.

"The Gadfly."

Paradox worked up with intense dramatic effect is the salient feature of "The Gadfly." Mr. E. L. Voynich's start in the establishment of his principal character is not a pleasant one, because Arthur, the half English half Italian lad, has for father the priest Montanelli, and the boy's mother was a married woman. Montanelli is a canon, a Father Director of a school in Pisa, where Arthur is receiving his education. The crime Montanelli has committed against God and society naturally makes him the unhappiest of men. He lives only for Arthur, for the boy's mother, an Englishwoman, is dead.

Arthur is the most sensitive of lads, and worships the canon, never suspecting that he loves his own father. The period when the story opens is 1833, when Italy was honeycombed with secret societies, all determined, indifferent as to means, to drive out the hated Austrians. More Italian than he is English, Arthur is affiliated with a secret society, and so is Gemma Warren, who, like him, is of mixed race. As a little boy Arthur has loved Gemma and his love is returned.

Mixed up with some plot is another student, Bolla. The two young men are arrested by the Austrians, and both suffer the cruelest treatment. Will they confess? Arthur shows the utmost fortitude, and the dungeon and hunger have no effects on him. His secret may not be wrenched from him. But somehow the actions of the society are found out. Who gave the Austrians the information? Was it Arthur? Had Montanelli given away the sacred secrets of the confessional? It was to the canon that Arthur had gone to unburden his soul. Anyhow, the lad is believed to have been a traitor. Gemma despises him—even lifts her hand to him. Then Arthur, in his despair, premeditates suicide, but finally escapes, and it is believed that he has drowned himself. Aided by an English sailor, the lad has found a refuge on a ship bound to South America. In South America for long years he has led a life of wretchedness. The whole character of the man has been changed. He has learned that Montanelli was his father, and now Arthur has a most venomous hate for all clerics.

The second part of this very remarkable romance begins after an interval of thirteen years, in 1846, when the Mazzinian party in Italy was striving by all means to unite Italy under a republic. The party wants a writer, some one who has a trenchant pen, and who can ridicule the priests. There is in Florence a certain Felice Rivarez known as "the Gadfly," whose services are engaged. Rivarez's face bears the slash of a sabre. He is a cripple from his wounds. His reputation for headlong courage, for his republicanism, is vouched for. His pen is at the service of the Mazzinians, as is his pistol or his knife. It is Arthur; but so changed in appearance and in heart and soul as to be unrecognizable.

Gemma, who had married Bolla, has lost her husband. She may have married him through pique. Gemma plays an important part among the conspirators. If she does not originate their schemes she knows how to carry out their plans. She has learned that Arthur was innocent, and her false accusation of him she believes caused his death. It is the constant sorrow of her life.

The reader may now understand, with

*THE GADFLY. By E. L. Voynich. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE MASSARENES
OUIDA'S latest and best
It is the strongest she has written with the possible exception of "Under Two Flags."—N. Y. Press.
HAVE YOU READ IT?

such incidents as these, how terrible is the plot of "The Gadfly." Sent on a mission of extreme danger, Arthur, or Rivarez, uses his pistol and is arrested red-handed. Montanelli is the Bishop of the diocese, and he would have saved Arthur if he could from execution, for now Arthur knows that the Bishop is his father. Gemma, too, has learned who is Rivarez.

The shooting of Rivarez by a file of bungling soldiers is all told. His father, filled with remorse, dies as in a delirium. He is preaching his last sermon. He takes the Host and flings it crashing down upon the floor, and it is said that he died of aneurism. "Finita la Commedia" are Arthur's last words. Gemma, poor Gemma—she learns, too, that Arthur has loved her all his life.

"The Gadfly" shows a wonderfully strong hand, and descriptive powers which are rare.

The Library of Columbia.

A TALK WITH THE LIBRARIAN ABOUT IT AND ABOUT THE MOVING OF IT.

The library of Columbia University, comprising some 200,000 books and pamphlets, which is shortly to be installed in the splendid new library building on University Heights, is now being prepared to take the journey from East Forty-ninth Street under the direction of George H. Baker, the librarian. The library was collected mainly under his supervision. Columbia College did not possess 50,000 books when Mr. Baker took his post and the present quarters were opened, in 1883. He has purchased or received the 200,000 additional volumes which have come since then.

"The actual process of moving," said Mr. Baker, "will not begin until July 15, because the shelving will not be ready until then. Meanwhile, a complete inventory of the library is being taken, and everything prepared, so that the actual transfer of the books will take place as quickly and smoothly as possible when the rooms are ready.

"We have about 235,000 volumes now, exclusive of duplicates, which amount to about 5,000, and an incomplete series of pamphlets, reports of charitable institutions, &c., which number some 20,000. Unless there is some delay in getting started, and we have to use undue haste, we shall move 8,000 or 10,000 books a day. To show how crowded we have been in this place, we have been obliged to store many of our large sets, of which we have thousands, comprising from 10 to 100 volumes each, in the cellar, as they were the most convenient kind to remove when we wanted the room they took up. Now we can take these books up and arrange them with the others."

Mr. Baker said that the additions to the library have been few of late. "There is, of course, a small, steady increase of books," he added, "but lately not half as many have been taken in as usual. We have turned our attention recently to reducing the arrears of cataloguing, which no library of importance is ever able quite to overcome. But we have made good headway. We have bound some 5,000 pamphlets. Then we got thirty large packing cases full of reports and pamphlets from the Boston Public Library last year, and I was determined to have them sorted and catalogued before we left this building. That has been virtually accomplished.

"We shall send the duplicates which we got in the Boston donation to the New York Public Library, to make what use of them they can. We got them free, except for transportation expenses, and send them away in the same way, according to customary professional comity."

Mr. Baker said that the library has occasion to return many tons of reading matter to the Government authorities at Washington in the course of its existence. This matter, which is in the form of pamphlets, minutes, and reports, is sent to various institutions by the Government free of charge and transportation expenses every year. The libraries pick out what they want of Uncle Sam's donations and return the rest.

Hall Caine on Woman's State.

STRIKING CHANGES IN MANY DIRECTIONS SINCE THE QUEEN CAME TO THE THRONE.

The members of the New Vagabond Club, a London organization, held their annual dinner a few weeks ago. Mr. Hall Caine presided, and the company, numbering over 500, included many ladies. Among those who had accepted invitations to be present were W. W. Appleton of New York, Walter Caine, Henniker Heaton, M. P.; William Heinemann, John Oliver Hobbes, Anthony Hope, Jerome K. Jerome, D. Christie Murray, Richard Whiting, G. B. Burgin, Douglas Sladen, Moncure D. Conway, Joseph Hatton, and Max Pemberton. After some amusing introductory remarks Mr. Caine said:

"And now, ladies, I address myself to the gentlemen, and, in asking them to drink to this toast, I beg them to agree that the sixty years of the Queen's reign have done more for the improvement of the legal and social position of woman than was done by any six centuries preceding. When the Queen came to the throne woman's position in England was one of more or less honorable servitude. If she was married, the law regarded her as one with her husband, with the slight anomaly that all that was hers was his, while all that was his was his own. If she was unmarried, she was still in the eye of the law a grown-up infant in swaddling clothes. Woman's place in England was almost entirely dependent on her agreeableness and usefulness to man, and for many centuries there had been no idea in the heads of legislators that she possessed any legal rights except those of marrying and giving in marriage, and of ruling over the cooking and the kitchen and the nursery.

"There was, perhaps, no conscious cruelty in all this, and it was probably based on a theory of the utter helplessness of woman to take care of herself under any circumstances—the old idea of her incapacity for business and of the general inferiority of her talents.

"So much for her condition as a reputable member of the State, but as a criminal her position was even worse. Down to the beginning of this century a crime of which both sexes might be equally guilty was punished in the person of the woman only, while the man was always allowed to go free. 'If there is a word of truth in history,' says Macaulay, writing early in the reign, 'women have always been, and still are, playthings, captives, and beasts of burden.' And Lord Brougham, about the same period, said, 'There must be a total reconstruction of the law before women can have justice.' In short, gentlemen, the condition of English law, as recently as sixty years ago, in relation to woman, was about on a par with that of the Hindus. All this was, no doubt, due to the fact that the lawmakers were men, and hence there was truth in Mrs. Browning's lament of 'Women sobbing out of sight because men made the laws.' In that respect also we resembled the Hindus, of whom it is told that they punished a certain crime with awful severity, even to burning the offender alive, but the punishment varied according to the caste of the transgressor, and the Brahmins, who made the law, got off with the shaving of their heads—the only difference in England being that our English Brahmins took good care that they were bald to begin with.

"But, gentlemen, all this is changed. Women are now practically on an equality with men, and the legal subordination of one sex to the other is gone. The idea died hard; it would be amusing, if it were worth while, to tell how hard. There is next to nothing that a woman may not be and do in England now. She may be a guardian of the poor, a churchwarden, a sexton, a medical officer of a workhouse, or a member of the London School Board. She may practice medicine and take academic degrees. She may go to law and maintain an action against her own husband, and he has even lost his ancient legal right of beating her. She may trade on her own account, and enjoy the distinction of being made a bankrupt without the penalty of going to prison under the debtors' act. She may vote for a municipal council, if not for Parliament. She may be a deaconess of the Church, if not a deacon. She may be a juror in certain cases, if not a Judge. Thus the old idea that man and wife are one is completely exploded, and it is not impossible that future legislation may decree that under certain circumstances the woman is both.

"Huxley assures us that in the new order of things regarding woman the old Salic law is not going to be repealed, and that no change of dynasty will be effected; but when we hear, as we do this week, of a Jewish lady, with the appropriate name of Solomon, being appointed to the position of Jewish rabbi it seems as if women, who have always been angels, and are understood to be ministering angels, were about to become ministerial ones as well. Gentlemen, there will be differences of opinion about the value of this change, and among those who condemn it there must be people like the grumpy old Methodist woman in a Manx story who could never be satisfied with her preachers. One of them, being about to leave, called to say good-bye. 'Well, good-bye,' she said, 'and God bless ye, and may the Lord send a better man in your place.' Next day his successor came to see her. 'Well, I hope the Lord has sent a good man,' she said, 'but there's none so good that comes as them that goes.'

"But the tree is known by its fruits, and it must be abundantly clear that the altered state of woman during the reign of the Queen has produced good results—first, in opening up or developing many fields of activity to women, wherein they have acquitted themselves with credit and honor—in literature, where their increasing industry has been equaled only by the increase in their numbers; in journalism, where they have won golden opinions in every field, except the battlefield; in painting, where they have often excelled, although Dr. Johnson held it to be indelicate in a female to practice an art (that of portrait painting) which might require her to stare in the face of a man; in the drama, which appears to be even more properly her domain than man's domain; in nursing, a noble and beautiful and truly womanly calling which this reign, and largely this Queen, has brought into life; in medicine, a profession peculiarly appropriate to her sex, as well as in the humbler but no less important avocations of clerkly and secretarial work. And if Byron is right, that the true touchstone of desert is success, then the success of women during the Queen's reign is the justification of their emancipation. No six centuries in England have produced so many eminent women as the last sixty years—Miss Florence Nightingale among the heroines of the hospital; and in literature, art, music, and the drama, George Eliot, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Brontë, Emily Brontë, Jean Ingelow, Christina Rossetti, Mrs. Carlyle, Mrs. Siddons, and Fanny Kemble, not to attempt to call the long roll of distinguished women still happily among us, including the many beautiful and brilliant ladies whose faces are to be seen in this hall to-night.

"And now, gentlemen, I will ask you to allow me in a last word to be deadly serious for a moment, and I will beg the ladies to exercise the privilege of angels of supposing that they are—elsewhere. I think if I were a woman it would be the most delicious exercise of my pride to be absolutely dependent upon the man I loved, but the greater part of girls in England cannot indulge that feeling, (more's the pity,) and so many of them are beautiful nowadays that, unhappily, a girl can no longer expect that her face will be her fortune always. There are more Marthas than Marys in the world now; the time has gone forever when singing and dancing were woman's only accomplishments, and even a charming daughter of Herodias cannot quite dance a man's head off. When the law has done its best, and society its utmost, there is yet something unfair or at least difficult in the position that woman holds in the world by nature. Great numbers of Englishwomen have to come out into the world in competition with men, and some of them have a hard and cruel time of it. The mere existence of the Factory acts and the appalling revelations of Robert Sherard in his recent book, 'The White Slaves of England,' are enough to make a man's heart bleed for the awful sufferings of women in the bitter struggle for bread. On the fate of our women, especially our working women, the future of our country, I truly believe, depends; and it is amazing that Parliament and the press, and, above all, the Church, have hitherto given so little attention to so great a problem.

"But nearer to our own doors than the pit brow and Cradley Heath, even here in London, going in and out among her own ways of life, are women of education and refinement and great gifts, our own sisters and daughters, who are standing up to the battle of life and fighting it inch by inch like men, determined by God's help to come out of it straight. Some rumor we hear of masculine jealousy, that women are competing, perhaps too successfully, with some of us in some professions, but I will not believe that any man worthy of the name ever yet owed a woman a grudge because she was beating him in his craft, and I appeal to you to see that, when a woman crosses your path in her struggle to live, she has a fair field and fair play and every chance and every help that a man's hand can give her. Let us remember our own knock-down blows, and if we have got up after them and fought again, and perhaps conquered, let us remember how much more the like of them may hurt a woman than a man. Let us remember that in a cruel and wicked city the very fact of her sex, for which a brave girl asks no quarter, is a constant danger and disadvantage, and let us never forget that to band ourselves together against those who are selfish and cruel and impure is the best and highest chivalry that can be practiced by English gentlemen in the nineteenth century."

London's Bishop on Reading.

At the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Church Reading Union recently the Bishop of London presided, and, after distributing the certificates won by members of the union in its sixty-one branches, gave an address on reading. He said:

People nowadays read extraordinarily badly. One of the present-day influences which were destructive of proper habits of reading was the general conception on which our political system was founded—that one man's opinion was as good as another's. He was willing to accept that for practical but not for speculative purposes. Scientific truth was almost opposite to the conclusions reached by "common sense" alone. The views which occurred to one at first were almost certain to be wrong. Another influence often fatal to consecutive reading was the habit of reading newspapers. He did not deny that they ought to be read, but they were a great temptation.

A very learned man had confessed that he had ruined his power of giving consecutive attention to a subject by reading newspapers, looking at a thing here and there and getting into the same habit with books. A thoroughly bad mental habit was also fostered by the modern provision of knowledge in snippets—which, moreover, tended to make people conceited. There were many weekly papers, excellent papers, giving half a column to every conceivable subject on earth, and a reader of such papers could detail a lot of pieces of information which created an idea that he was a great researcher in unknown fields of observation. Thus arose a demand for short books. Brevity was considered not only the soul of wit, but the essence of learning. His own joy when young was to get hold of a folio, and he could never get any real conception of a subject from condensed literature. He could not take his food in a highly concentrated form, and he did not think any one else could. If they wanted to know about a subject they must take trouble. He had never known a man write a good book with his eye on the public rather than to please himself. No subject was dry when the readers were interested in it, and they became interested in proportion as they felt its importance.

Here was an illustration. An old pupil of his, a member of the Society of Friends, had an accident when hunting. Happening to get a book which rather upset his ideas about Archbishop Laud, he sent for all the contemporary books on the subject and read them all, while convalescing, in order to learn the truth. That was the only way in which reading could be properly conducted. If read intelligently, every book prompted the reader to ask more questions than it answered. They would never improve their minds if they were not constantly asking "Why?" All human knowledge had been gained by the impertinence and pig-headedness of a small number of people who were always asking "Why?" They did not want to know what was the eminently respectable thing to say, but what was true. A trained and disciplined mind was necessary in order to know how truth was likely to be found. We English were a sorely undisciplined people. Tell an Englishman he must take trouble to form a right opinion, and he resented the idea as an outrage on his common sense. When we picked up odds and ends of opinion and threw them about the world as eternal verities, we were guilty of an exceedingly reprehensible action. There was a cultivated form of ignorance far worse than the downright wholesome ignorance which confessed not to knowing. Not to know, and yet to express an opinion, was a sign of the greatest possible folly.

He was struck with the combination of extraordinary dogmatism with extraordinary ignorance in magazine articles on theology. There were plenty of things he did not know about himself, but he just knew enough to know whether the line a writer was taking could be right or not. The use of knowledge was to enable us to distinguish between the true and the plausible. It was most important that every Christian should realize his duty to make a careful study of theology. They would often meet a man who expressed emphatic views as to what religion was, but said he did not care about theology or dogma. Dogma was only an accurate statement of what was true, and theology was as much a science containing reasoned truth as any other science. Yet people were picking and choosing among the facts of theology as they would not think of doing with other sciences. These people supposed that the early Church set to work to make a series of unwarranted statements about the Gospel. The fact was that every dogma was simply formulated to protect the historic record of the historic Christ against those who made statements which they could not substantiate. Dogmas were not an addition to Scripture, but an attempt to preserve the exact meaning of Scripture. This showed the exceeding importance of studying early Church history. It was only by continuous study that the frame of mind could be gained which rendered a sober judgment on such matters possible.

A Clever Lad.

The boy stood on the burning deck
Till all but him had fled,
And then he put the fire out,
And went and cruised ahead.

And when he'd had enough of that
He sailed into the slip,
And got a thousand dollars down
As salvage on the ship.

—Harper's Bazar.

Books and Authors.

Mr. Charles H. Haswell's interesting "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York" (Harper's) was included in the Summer reading lists printed in the "Review of Books and Art" on June 5. The price given was $2, but it should have been $3. The volume is a crown octavo, bound in ornamental cloth and profusely illustrated.

The leading article of Harper's Magazine for July is a narrative of "Sheridan's Ride" by Gen. George A. Forsyth, United States Army. W. D. Howells contributes a paper on "The Modern American Mood." The tenth part of George du Maurier's last novel, "The Martian," brings the story to a close. The second part of "The Celebrities of the House of Commons," by T. P. O'Connor, the Irish leader, presents a familiar view of Lord Salisbury, and gives anecdotes of Parliamentary life. The ninth article in the series on "White Man's Africa," by Poultney Bigelow, is a story of travel and adventures in Natal, a colonial Paradise. The first of two articles on "Physics" is contributed by Henry Smith Williams. Capt. James Parker, United States Army, contributes an article on "The Military Academy and National Defense." The first installment is given of a novelette by John Fox, Jr., entitled "The Kentuckians." The second installment of Frank R. Stockton's new novel, "The Great Stone of Sardis," appears. The illustrations are by Paul Rénauard, Calon Woodville, Zogbaum, Sterner, Smedley, Peter Newell, and other leading artists.

Francis P. Harper is the agent for Slater's Sale Prices of 1896," which gives the prices obtained last year for autographs, pictures, pottery, coins, silver, ornaments, manuscripts, engravings, porcelains, relics, enamels, objects of art, &c. The book is particularly serviceable, not alone to collectors and dealers, but to the general public.

The Messrs. Harper Brothers will publish shortly Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's "In Simpkinsville." A notable book to be issued by the Messrs. Harper will be "The Eye Spy," written and illustrated by the late William Hamilton Gibson.

The first Summer assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society is to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., beginning July 25 and closing Aug. 8. The President is the Rev. Henry Berkowitz, the Secretary Isaac Hassler of Philadelphia.

It is estimated that Nansen will clear a round $150,000 from his book. There are German, French, Dutch, and Bohemian translations.

The oversensitive man when he hears the click of a billiard ball ought to groan, because he may be pretty certain that the ivory from which the ball was turned brought about the death of the slave who carried it from interior Africa to the coast. Mr. A. J. Mountency Jephson has written a tale with the title "The Story of a Billiard Ball." Mr. Jephson went with Stanley on the relief expedition in search of the man, who did not want to be relieved, Emin Pasha.

In Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for July will be found Edmund Noble's "The Principle of Economy in Evolution," "Some Facts About Ants, Bees, and

DON'T FAIL TO READ
THE MASSARENES
BY OUIDA
"She has not lost any of her cynicism nor any of her skill to weave a seductive plot."—Boston Globe.

Wasps." Prof. Ripley's "The Racial Geography of Europe," and Mr. Clifton A. Howes's paper on Saturn.

Mr. H. W. Seton Karr will describe in The Century for July the hunting of big game in Africa. In the same number Mr. W. Willard Howard will tell of "Hunting the Jaguar in Venezuela," and Mr. W. A. Baillie Graham will write about deer driving and fox tossing.

The Century Company will have ready this Fall in book form Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker." In the July Century the story of Hugh Wynne's call on Major André the night before André's execution is told. The Century Company will publish in October Bishop Potter's "The Scholar and the State."

Prof. Charles Jesse Bullock's "Introduction to the Study of Economics" has just been published by the Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. of Boston. While intended as a textbook in higher schools, it will be a volume instructive to all those who wish to understand what are true economic problems.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "The New England Primer." Mr. Ford gives transcriptions of title pages, collations and descriptions of all known editions.

For the July Century Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell has written of "Play in London." This is the first of a series of papers and will be illustrated by Mr. Joseph Pennell. Following the influences of the Secretary of the Smithsonian, Mr. Marion Manville Pope, in the same number, tells a story called "Up the Matterhorn in a Boat."

The House Beautiful, published by Knapp & Co. of Chicago is to be lauded for neat form, excellent text, and judicious illustrations. It is an egregious mistake to suppose that art instruction can only emanate from the East, for here is a Chicago publication which, in its particular domain, challenges anything issued in New York.

For the July number of McClure's Magazine the Rev. D. M. Ross has written a sketch of his friend, Prof. Drummond. The article has to do with Drummond's personal traits. In the same number Mary Gay Humphreys describes a "Boys' Republic," illustrated with photographs of the young republicans. Old Hickory is described also by his granddaughter, Rachel Jackson. In fiction there are short stories by Conan Doyle, Anthony Hope, and Robert Barr.

L. C. Page & Co. of Boston, successors to the Joseph Knight Company, announce Lady Jackson's "The Court of the Tuileries." This work, in two volumes, will complete the fine library edition of Lady Jackson's works.

The leading articles in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July are John P. Ritter's "Heroes of the Revolution," "The Syracuse University," by Jennie M. Bingham; "The Markets of the Mediterranean," by Margaret Seymour Hall, and "Banana Growing," by A. James Miller. The serial for young people is "The Cat's-Paw." The magazine is profusely illustrated.

The A. D. F. Randolph Company announces as ready Mr. D. S. Gregory's "The Crime of Christianity; or, The Eastern Question Down to the Present Crisis."

Stone & Kimball, whose College Year Book and Athletic Record for 1897 met with such success, have secured the services of its same editor, Eurin Emerson, Jr., for the compilation of a similar work for 1898. The book will be ready for September of this year, with many additions, including the new colleges.

Flood & Vincent of Meadville, Penn., announce a new and enlarged edition of William H. Goodyear's "Roman and Mediaeval Art." Another interesting work to be issued by the same house is a translation of Maurice Pelisson's "Roman Life in Pliny's Time."

The Macmillan Company announces for early publication Spenser's "Faerie Queene," edited by K. M. Warren. There will be six volumes, with a full glossary and an analysis of each canto.

The Chronicle Company has just issued its "Fire Tables for 1897" in a large octavo volume of 400 pages. This valuable record of the fire losses in the United States by States and Territories is a standard publication. A comparative statement for five years shows that in 1896 the losses were $118,000,000, whereas in 1892 they were $152,000,000, in 1893 $168,000,000, in 1894 $140,000,000, and in 1895 142,000,000.

George D. Smith, in his Bi-Weekly Price-Current of Books, says that W. L. Andrews is preparing a book on "Early Views of New York," and that Francis Wilson "is getting ready a little volume containing a selection of the many valuable unpublished letters of great writers which he possesses." Mr. Smith's publication is issued on the first and fifteenth of each month.

The British and Foreign Blind Association propose printing in embossed type a volume containing Dr. Nansen's story of his explorations.

Miss Ellen Glasgow of Richmond, Va., is the author of "The Descendant." It required not much acumen to determine that it was the work of a woman. The Southern student girl made it clear. Harper's Bazar prints her portrait.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Vol. III. $2.

The "Blackwood" Group. By Sir George Douglas. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c.

La Morte d'Arthu. By Sir Thomas Malory. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Part Four. 50c.

POETRY.

Selections from the Poems of Timothy Otis Payne. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Song and Fable. By Barton O. Aylesworth. 16mo. Des Moines: The Kenyon Press.

Macbeth. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, By James M. Garnett. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shurell & Sanborn. 35c.

Estabelle. By John Stuart Thomson. 12mo. Toronto: William Briggs.

FICTION.

The Grey Lady. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Dream Tales and Prose Poems. By Ivan Turgenev. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Uncle Bernac. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Tales of the Sun Land. By Verner Z. Reed. 12mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.25.

A Rose of Yesterday. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Fierceheart, the Soldier. By J. C. Smith. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock. By Thomas Nelson Page. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Marietta's Marriage. By W. E. Norris. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Lazarus. By Lucas Cleeve. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Philapderers. By A. E. W. Mason. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Castle Meadow. By Emma Marshall. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Arnaud's Masterpiece. By Walter Cranston Larned. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Letters of Women. By Marcel Prevost. 16mo. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

Die Journalisten. Von Gustav Freytag. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and the British Possessions. By Nathaniel Lord Britton and the Hon. Addison Brown. Large octavo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. II. $3.

Sight. An Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision. By Joseph Le Conte. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Later Gleanings. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Introduction to the Study of Economics. By Charles Jesse Bullock. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Cato Major de Senectute, with Notes. By Charles E. Bennett. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 60 cents.

The Civil Service Guide. 12mo. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Paper, $1.

Through Finland in Carts. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Evolution and Religion. By John Bascom. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Elementary Drawing, Written and Illustrated. By Elizabeth Moore Hollowell. Oblong. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A Concordance to the Greek Testament, According to the Texts of Westcott and Hort Tischendorf and the English Revisers. Edited by the Rev. W. F. Moulton and the Rev. A. S. Geden. Large octavo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.

A Nice Find.

The Academy tells of a surprise. Somebody asked to see a Shakespeare folio in the British Museum, and, obtaining it, when turning over the flyleaf there was "writ bold" "William Shakespeare. His Booke. 1597." Had the visitor made a startling discovery? Breathless he called on the librarian and told him of his find.

The librarian showed no emotion, explaining in a matter-of-fact way that the presence of the signature was well known in the folio, but that it was a forgery, remarkable maybe of its kind, because made by Ireland with intent to deceive. It was a way Ireland had, and he forged ever so many signatures, and did them with great skill. "That incident," the correspondent says, "gave me a new idea of the wickedness of literary forgery."

It is well to warn unsophisticated book buyers in the United States of a lot of forgeries which are to be found on the flyleaves of books. Signatures are put on margins of old books or on title pages, purporting to be the sign manual of certain American worthies of the past which are rank forgeries. Such a book came to light the other day, having on its fly-leaf the name of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The handwriting was a fair imitation, but the forger, wanting in prudence, had given a date to it, "1782." Examining old book lists, it was discovered that the volume never was published in that year, but in 1796.

A more careful examination of the signature and of the ink at once showed the rascality of the thing.

Such lures, then, as a signature of a noted man in a book had better be always carefully scrutinized, and yet there are finds to be made. The latest nice pick-up happened in Paris some years ago. It was a volume of Benjamin Franklin's, and it was exposed for sale at a book stall at Passy. On the margin of the book, written in a neat hand, this was read in French, to be translated: "I asked his Excellency, M. Franklin, whether there was not some typographical error in this sentence, and he has been good enough to make the passage clearer." Then follows in Benjamin Franklin's own handwriting in English: "I beg to state that by an error of the printer I am made to say exactly the contrary to what I wished to express, and I have to thank Monsieur L. for the correction. Passy, 1783."

Now, whether the person designated as L. was Lacretelle is not known.

The man in the little book shop knew that there was some writing on the margin of one of the pages, for he opened the book at the exact leaf, and pointed to the writing, remarking, however, that as it was in English he could not make it out. The volume was very much the worse for wear, and had one cover unhinged. The price was high, however, for the condition of the book, 7 francs. The volume was bought. The purchaser was not satisfied at the time as to whether he had been imposed on or not, taking the volume at a venture. Subsequent examination was made by experts, who declared that the handwriting was that of Benjamin Franklin.

M. FLUREL REPLIES.

He Answers the Article Recently Published Relating to the Two Paintings He Brought Here.

There was recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES an article referring to two paintings brought to New York a short time ago by M. Armand Flurel, a Parisian collector and connoisseur. M. Flurel questions some of the opinions of an expert, who figured in the article in question, and sends the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If my painting, "The Descent from the Cross," is not by Rubens, it is as handsome as a Rubens, and must be by another master signing himself "R." If this sketch is a copy of one of "The Descents from the Cross" of Rubens, the proof is easy for me to obtain. I assurred myself of the fact at the Bibliothèque des Estampes in Paris. However, the figures are portraits of those who served as models for Rubens. Would they, therefore, have posed as models a century or more after their deaths, before the ghost of a painter unnamed by the expert? These facts prove to a certain extent that the experts who examined the painting in Europe had good reason for their favorable opinions regarding it. These experts and those who give themselves that title will perhaps permit me to inform them that it is very difficult to make them sing the same tune. Where is the expert whose affidavit could stand against that of an Inspector General of the National Museums of France?

I do not desire to deceive any one as to the origin of my paintings. A fragment of the copper on which they are painted will be sent to Europe to be studied with care, and this study will give additional proof of their authenticity. The noted expert, Mr. Peter Loughran, is not an expert in old pictures, but in copper work. According to him the old masters never polished the copper leaves before painting on them. Before machine hammering of copper, was there not hand hammering, which differed only from the machine work in degree of quickness and profit? He has evidently, therefore, never seen an antique copper plaque and the hundreds of processes for their reproduction. Tell us his name. Ah, surely, if he does not know the history of the processes of working copper better than he knows the history of the great events in art, he is a ridiculous person. He dares to say with assurance that the fire in the Whitehall Palace took place in 1604, whereas it occurred in 1697. He assures us that my Raphael was sold to the Duke of York by order of Parliament after the collection of James II. was dispersed, whereas the Dutchman, Meynheer Reyntz, purchased the major portion of the paintings owned by James II. This portion of the article concerning my Raphael is perfidious.

Mention is only made of "The Virgin and Child." They classify the canvas, therefore, among the Madonnas, whereas it is a Holy Family. They refuse to study it because such study would be too easy. Eight of them are in the European museums. No. 11 of the Catalogue of James II. was destroyed in 1697; No. 9, known also as No. 736 in James II.'s Catalogue, a small Holy Family, and the Virgin, with the basket, of James II., which I possess, were saved, and lost sight of, as was also No. 716, representing the Virgin, the child, and a lamb. Visit the Astor Library, and ask for Passavant, the French edition. Read in the first volume, Page 337, second volume, Page 342, and third volume, Page 343. Those who desire to impugn the authenticity of my paintings should study them, and I will prove to them that I can defend the paintings. I am not Mr. Peter Loughran, but should I be delighted to see my name as general inventor thus publicly placed like his in the middle of an article which confounds the dates 1604 and 1697, the Duke of York with the Dutchman, Meynheer Reyntz, a Holy Family for a Madonna, and a painting burned for one saved and lost sight of? And the expert's microscope; where was it? Who saw it?

ARMAND MARTIN FLUREL.

Hotel de France, 74 Macdougal Street, New York, June 23, 1897.

Successes in the Land of Prester John.

Few know about the great demand for the monthly magazines, "all literary," published in the small towns in the land of Prester John. There is the "Tiddledy Diddledy Bang," which claims a monthly circulation of 9,836,457 copies; nor more nor less. "The Only Ananias" disputes these figures, insisting that it alone has reached the 10,000,000 mark. "The Pig, the Trough and Bucket," "The Put That In Your Pipe and Smoke It," all "purely literary magazines," are ready to show that each of them has an issue of a million. "The Razor Strop or Grindstone" announces the acquisition of "forty-three large, first-class paper mills," and as it prints it, "in future we will never be without the raw material." "The Softer Soap" is ready to exhibit documents, showing a recent purchase of 6,000,000 acres of primeval forest so as to have no bother about the paper pulp.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF

Sunday, June 27th,

WILL BE

ENLARGED TO 20 PAGES

and will contain many attractive features. Here is a list of some of them:

Harvard's Commencement

Portrait of President Charles W. Eliot. Half page picture of the Harvard crew. Full page picture of the class of '97.

College of the City of New York

Group portrait of the graduating class.

The Suburban Race

Double page pictures of the event at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday, June 22d. Snapshots of picturesque features.

The Hartley House

Description and illustrations of this remarkable industrial settlement.

The Battleship Indiana

Half page picture of this great man-of-war steaming down New York Bay.

St. John's Choir

Half page picture of the members in their vestments in the chancel of the church.

Seventh Regiment in Camp

Two full pages of snapshot photographs taken at Peekskill on Monday, June 21.

Helen Gould's Bowling Alley

Exterior and Interior views of this interesting part of Miss Gould's Summer home at Lynhurst.

Recreation Pier

Picture and sketch of the public's pleasure place at the foot of East Third Street.

At West Point

Half page photograph of the graduating class.

At Belden Point

A day with the New York naval militia.

Minister to Spain

Portrait of Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn.

Sunday, July 4,

By special arrangement with the London Stereoscopic Company, which had a monopoly, THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured the American copyright of all the official photographs of the Queen's Jubilee Procession taken at St. Paul's and Westminster—the best vantage ground for views of the greatest pageant of modern times. These photographs will be exclusively reproduced in half-tone in a special edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, Sunday, July 4.

The New York Times

"All the News that's Fit to Print."